

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006 Supplement

**Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project
Annual Report 2006**

**Division of STD Prevention
December 2007**

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The report is also available by Internet via the CDC home page at: **<http://www.cdc.gov/std/Chlamydia2006/>**. To view the State and City Profiles, please use the drop down boxes on **<http://www.cdc.gov/std/Chlamydia2006/>**.

Preface

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report, 2006 presents statistics and trends for genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections in the United States through 2006. This annual publication is intended as a reference document for policy makers, program managers, health planners, researchers, and others who are concerned with the public health implications of this disease. The figures and tables in this edition supersede those in earlier publications of these data.

The surveillance information in this report is based on the following sources of data: (1) case reporting from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and (2) prevalence data from the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, and the National Job Training Program.

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report, 2006 consists of four parts. The National Profile contains text and figures that provide an overview of chlamydia surveillance in sexually active women and men in the United States. It also includes the sources and limitations of the data used to produce this report. The Regional Profiles contain chlamydia trend data in women in all ten Health and Human Services regions. The State Profiles provide statistical information about chlamydia in women in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The City Profiles provide statistical information about chlamydia in women for selected cities, including Washington, D.C.

Any comments and suggestions that would improve the usefulness of future publications are appreciated and should be sent to the Division of STD Prevention at DSTD@cdc.gov.

Acknowledgements

The publication of this report would not have been possible without the contributions of the State and Territorial Health Departments, the STD Control Programs, the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, the Office of Population Affairs, the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, and the National Job Training Program, which provided state and local surveillance data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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Contents

Preface	v
Acknowledgements	vi
Figures and Tables in the National Profile	viii
National Profile	1
Introduction	2
Sources of Data	3
Data Limitations	5
Chlamydia Data - 2006	6
References	8
Regional Profiles	17
State Profiles	29
City Profiles	85

Figures and Tables in the National Profile

Figure 1. Chlamydia – Rates by sex: United States, 1987-2006	9
Figure 2. Chlamydia – Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006	9
Figure 3. Chlamydia – Rates by race: United States, 1997-2006.....	10
Figure 4. Chlamydia – Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2006.....	10
Figure 5. Chlamydia – Median state-specific positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: United States, 1997-2006	11
Figure 6. Chlamydia – Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006	11
Figure 7. Chlamydia – Trends in positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS region, 2002-2006	12
Figure 8. Chlamydia – Trends in positivity among 15- to 19-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS region, 2002-2006	12
Figure 9. Chlamydia – Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old-women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006	13
Figure 10. Chlamydia – Prevalence in 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2006	13
Figure 11. Chlamydia – Prevalence in 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2006	14
Table 1. Chlamydia – Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2006	15
Table 2. Chlamydia – Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2006	16

NATIONAL PROFILE

NATIONAL PROFILE

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report – 2006

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project is a collaborative effort among the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, federally-funded STD programs, state epidemiologists, public health laboratory directors, the U.S. Department of Labor, and the Indian Health Service (IHS). The purpose of the project is to monitor the prevalence of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections among women screened for this infection in the United States through publicly-funded programs. The data presented on chlamydial infection in this report complement and supplement data presented in CDC's *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2006*.¹

Introduction

Since 1988, CDC has supported screening programs for *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections and has monitored positivity to evaluate program impact. As documented by chlamydia case reporting (i.e., morbidity) data, case rates following initiation of chlamydia screening and treatment programs have resulted in increases in cases detected and reported. To minimize the impact of variation in chlamydia testing and reporting on the interpretation of surveillance data, CDC, states, and Regional Infertility Prevention Projects use screening positivity data to estimate chlamydia prevalence among selected populations. This report compares data on chlamydia prevalence in selected populations with data reported to CDC through the case reporting system.

Sources of Data

Regional Infertility Prevention Projects

Chlamydia screening and prevalence monitoring activities were initiated in Health and Human Services (HHS) Region X in 1988 as a CDC-supported demonstration project. In 1993, as part of the development of the National Infertility Prevention Program (IPP), chlamydia screening services for women were initiated in three additional HHS regions (III, VII, VIII); in 1995, services were implemented in the remaining HHS regions (I, II, IV, V, VI, IX).^{2,3} All regional projects, in collaboration with state STD control and family planning programs, have reported their chlamydia positivity data to CDC since 1997. In some of the HHS regions, federally-funded chlamydia screening supplements existing local- and state-funded testing programs. These publicly-funded programs support chlamydia screening primarily in family planning clinics, but also in some STD clinics, prenatal clinics, jails and juvenile detention centers, and other sites.

The 10 HHS regions referred to in the text and figures are as follows: Region I = Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Region II = New Jersey, New York, Puerto

Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands; Region III = Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia; Region IV = Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; Region V = Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Region VI = Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas; Region VII = Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska; Region VIII = Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming; Region IX = Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada; and Region X = Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

State and Local Health Departments

As of 2000, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had regulations requiring the reporting of chlamydia cases.

Corrections Facilities

In 2006, 34 states reported chlamydia screening data from corrections facilities. These data were reported as part of the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, the Regional Infertility Prevention

Projects, or in response to CDC's request for data.

National Job Training Program

Since 1990, approximately 20,000 female National Job Training Program entrants have been screened each year for chlamydia, with all tests performed at a central contract laboratory.⁴ Changes in test type for females occurred in 1998, switching from the EIA to the DNA hybridization probe (GenProbe PACE 2).⁵ Beginning in 2000, a small proportion of females were screened using the strand

displacement assay (BDProbeTec ET).⁵ By 2006, most females were screened using the strand displacement assay. Since July 2003, male National Job Training Program entrants have also been screened for chlamydia using the strand displacement assay.⁶ The National Job Training Program is primarily a residential job training program for urban and rural economically-disadvantaged youth aged 16 to 24 years at more than 100 sites throughout the country. The chlamydia test results from the National Job Training Program were used to calculate prevalence in this population.

Data Limitations

The interpretation of chlamydia data is complicated by several factors. First, case reports and prevalence data result from the use of several different types of diagnostic tests for chlamydial infection (e.g., direct fluorescent antibody, EIA, DNA probe assay, nucleic acid amplification); these tests vary in their sensitivity and specificity. Second, chlamydia positivity in women attending clinics is an estimate of prevalence; it is not true prevalence. Crude positivity may include those women who are tested two or more times during a single year. Comparisons of positivity with prevalence have shown that in family planning clinics, positivity is generally similar to or slightly higher than prevalence, and in STD clinics, positivity is somewhat lower than prevalence; however, these differences are usually small, with a relative difference of less than 10%.⁷ Third, while nearly all family planning clinics perform universal screening of sexually active women < 20 years of age, and most clinics do so among women < 26 years of age, some selective screening is performed among women 20- to 25-years old and selective screening is frequently performed among women > 26 years of age. Fourth, while monitoring prevalence among

persons seeking care at clinics provides important information on certain segments of the population, these data cannot be generalized to the population as a whole.

In the National Job Training Program data are limited to entrance exam testing; therefore, no one is included twice and true prevalence is ascertained. All persons entering the National Job Training Program are required to be tested.

As noted above, various laboratory test methods were used for all data. The figures presented in this report do not include an adjustment of test positivity based on laboratory test type and sensitivity, with the exception of Figures 7, 8, and those figures presented in the Regional Profiles. The chlamydia test results for each test type were weighted to reflect the sensitivity of the test used.⁸ These test-specific sensitivities were defined as estimates from published evaluations of chlamydia screening tests.^{9,10} Limitations of this adjustment include the fact that information regarding the type of test used may be missing, test sensitivity within a technology type and among laboratories may vary, and no adjustment for specificity or use of supplemental methods that could increase test sensitivity was utilized.

Chlamydia Data – 2006

Case reports

In 2006, 1,030,911 chlamydial infections were reported to CDC from 50 states and the District of Columbia. The reported number of cases of chlamydial infection was nearly three times greater than the reported cases of gonorrhea (358,366 gonorrhea cases were reported in 2006). From 1987 through 2006, the reported rate of chlamydial infection in women increased from 78.5 cases to 515.8 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 1). These increases in the reported national chlamydia rate likely represent increased chlamydia screening, increased use of nucleic acid amplification tests, which are more sensitive than other types of screening tests, and improved reporting, as well as the continuing high burden of disease.

In 2006, state- and outlying area-specific chlamydia rates among women ranged from 201.2 per 100,000 to 988.6 per 100,000 (Figure 2). This variation in rates reflects both state-specific differences in screening and reporting practices and true disease burden.

Chlamydia case rates continue to remain high in all races and ethnicities (Figure 3). In 2006, the rate of chlamydia among blacks was over eight times higher than that of

whites (1275.0 and 153.1 cases per 100,000, respectively). In 2006, case rates were higher than 2005 case rates in all racial/ethnic groups, with the exception of Asian Pacific Islanders.

Among women, the highest age-specific rates of reported chlamydia in 2006 were among 15- to 19-year-olds (2862.7 cases per 100,000 females) and 20- to 24-year-olds (2797.0 cases per 100,000 females) (Figure 4).

Chlamydia positivity in women in family planning and prenatal clinics

In 2006, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women who were screened at selected family planning clinics in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 6.7% (range: 2.8% to 16.9%) (Figures 5 and 6).

The effectiveness of large-scale screening programs in reducing chlamydia prevalence has been documented in areas where this intervention has been in place for several years.^{11,12} After adjusting estimates in chlamydia positivity to account for changes in laboratory test methods and associated

increases in test sensitivity, chlamydia test positivity in women aged 15-24 years screened in family planning clinics decreased in three of 10 HHS regions from 2005 to 2006, increased in five regions, and remained the same in two regions (Figure 7). Similar trends in positivity are seen for adolescent women aged 15-19 years screened in family planning clinics (Figure 8). Over time, positivity in both age groups has remained fairly stable, with small fluctuations from year to year.

In 2006, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 25 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 8.1% (range: 3.5% to 16.7%) (Figure 9).

Chlamydia prevalence in National Job Training Program entrants

In women entering the National Job Training Program in 2006, based on their place of residence before program entry, state-specific chlamydia prevalence ranged from 4.9% to 20.0% in 40 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Figure 10). The median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 13.1%.

In men entering the program from 48 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico in 2006, the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 7.9% (range: 1.8% to 12.4%) (Figure 11).

Chlamydia positivity in women and men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities

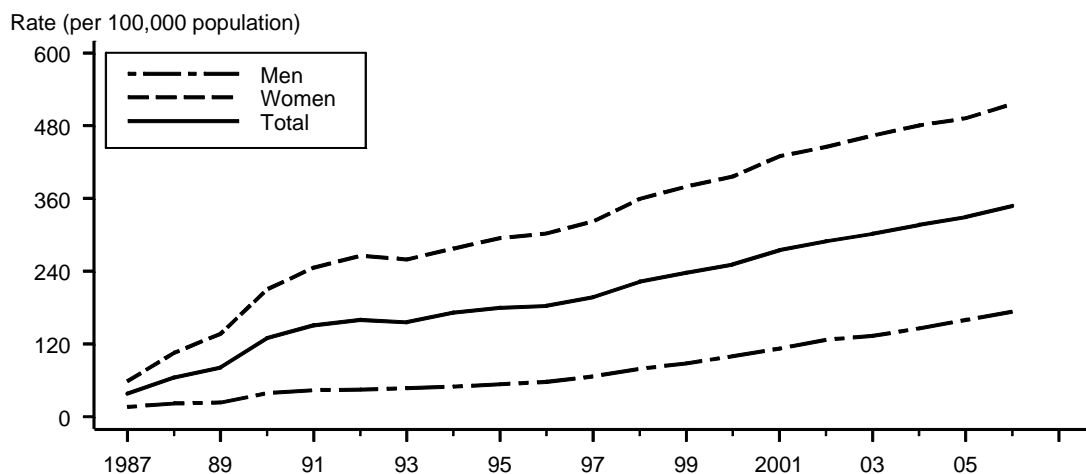
In 2006, data on the positivity of chlamydial infection in persons entering juvenile or adult corrections facilities were reported to CDC from 34 states (Tables 1 and 2). In adolescent women entering 57 juvenile detention facilities, the median facility-specific positivity for chlamydia was 14.2% (range: 2.8% to 29.4%). In women entering 40 adult corrections facilities, the median chlamydia positivity was 8.5% (range: 1.3% to 22.3%).

The median facility-specific chlamydia positivity in adolescent men entering 83 juvenile corrections facilities in 2006 was 5.3% (range: 0.5% to 46.7%). In men entering 60 adult corrections facilities, the median positivity was 8.9% (range: 0.9% to 26.7%).

References

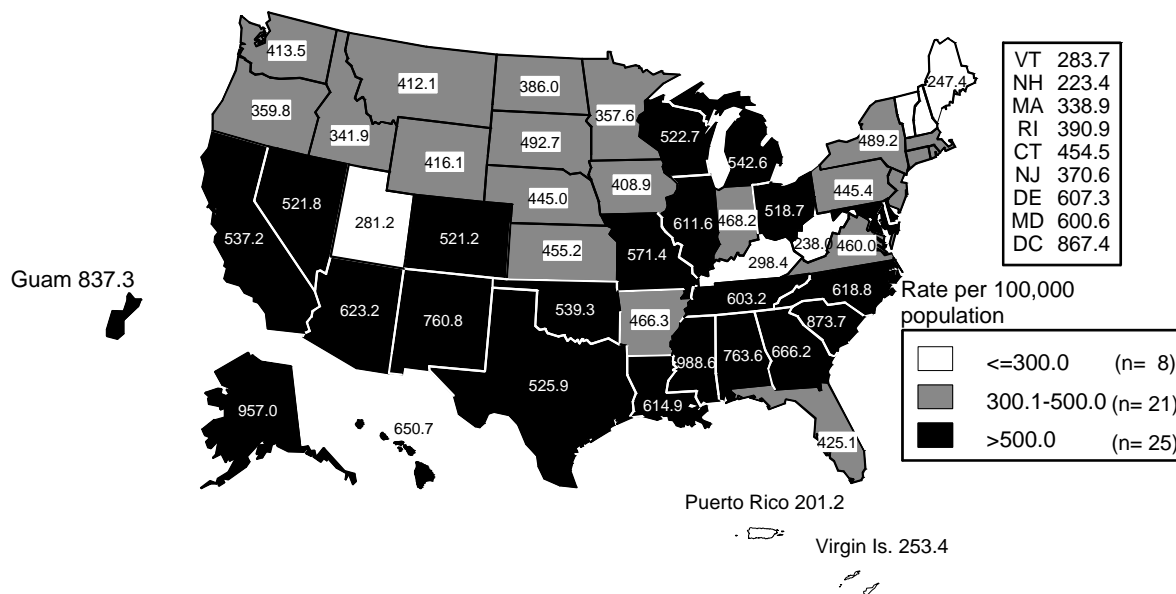
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Figure 1. Chlamydia — Rates: Total and by sex: United States, 1987–2006



Note: As of January 2000, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had regulations requiring the reporting of Chlamydia cases.

Figure 2. Chlamydia — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



Note: The total chlamydia infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 511.7 per 100,000 female population.

Figure 3. Chlamydia — Rates by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

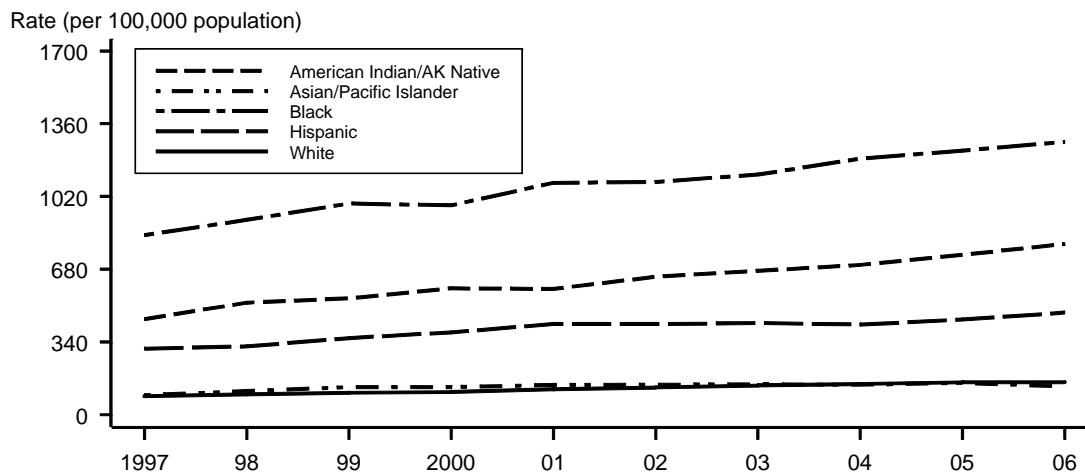


Figure 4. Chlamydia — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2006

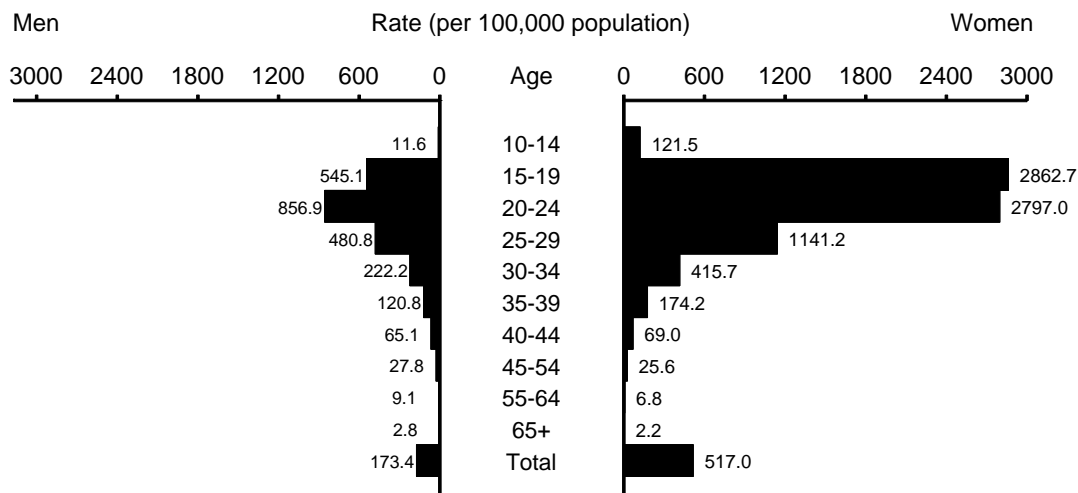
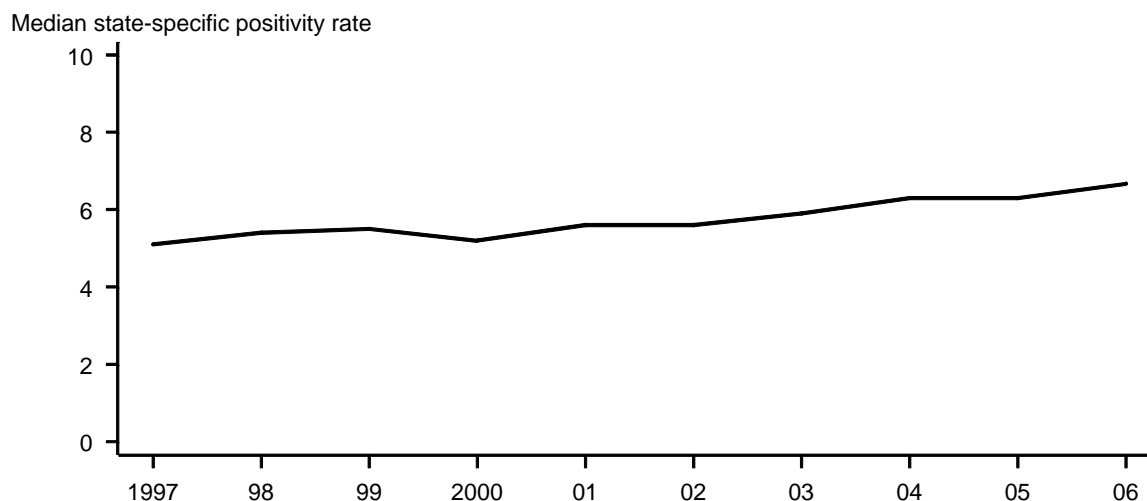


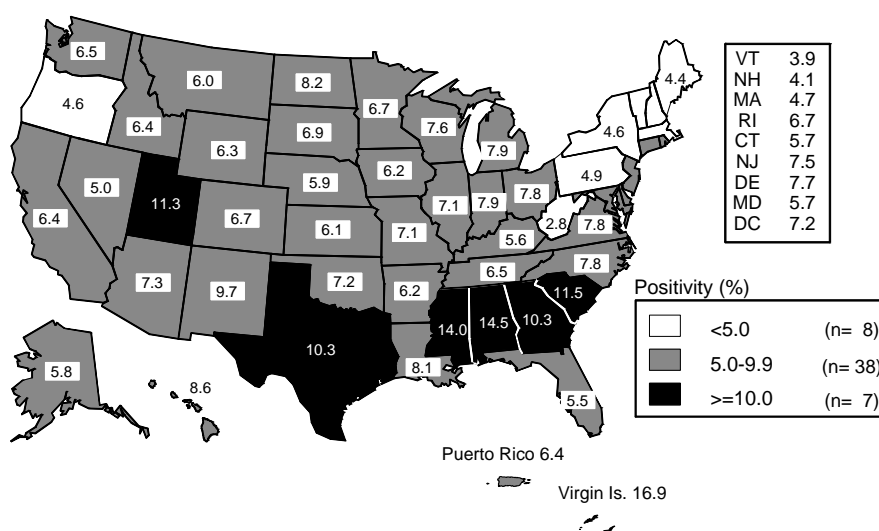
Figure 5. Chlamydia — Median state-specific positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: United States, 1997–2006



Note: As of 1997, all 10 Health and Human Services (HHS) regions, representing all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, reported chlamydia positivity data. See Sources of Data for definitions of HHS regions.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

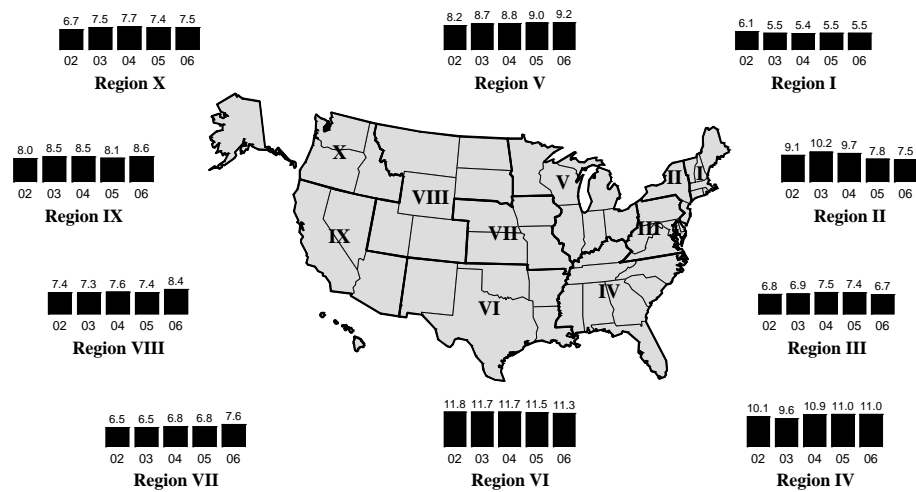
Figure 6. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2006.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

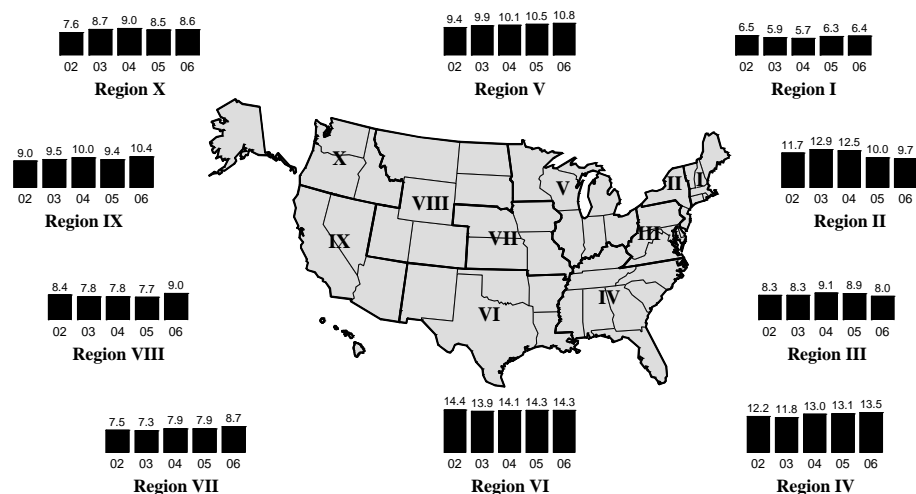
Figure 7. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS region, 2002–2006



Note: Trends adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

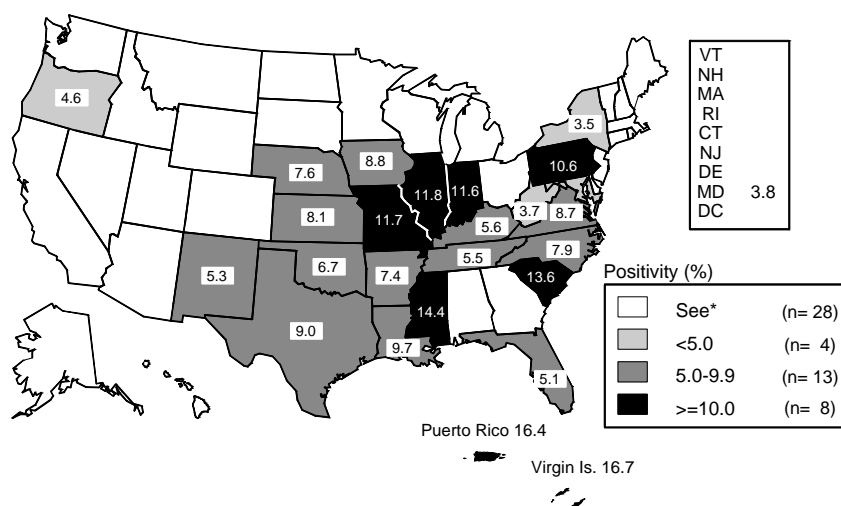
Figure 8. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 19-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS region, 2002–2006



Note: Trends adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

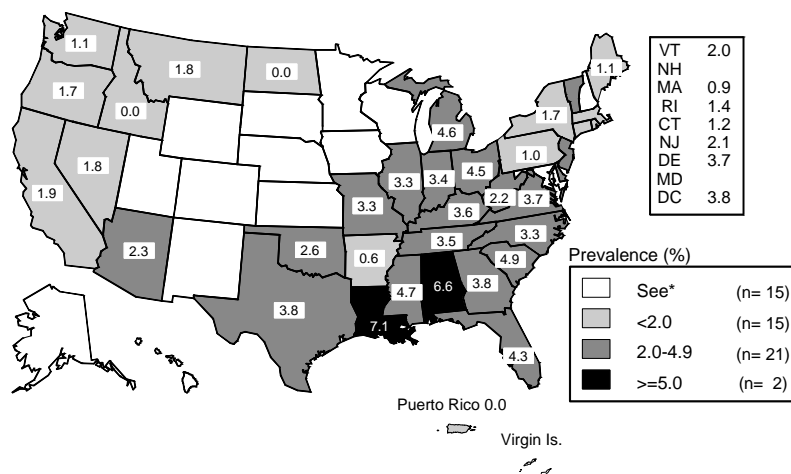
Figure 9. Chlamydia — Positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



*States/areas not meeting minimum inclusion criteria in prenatal clinics.

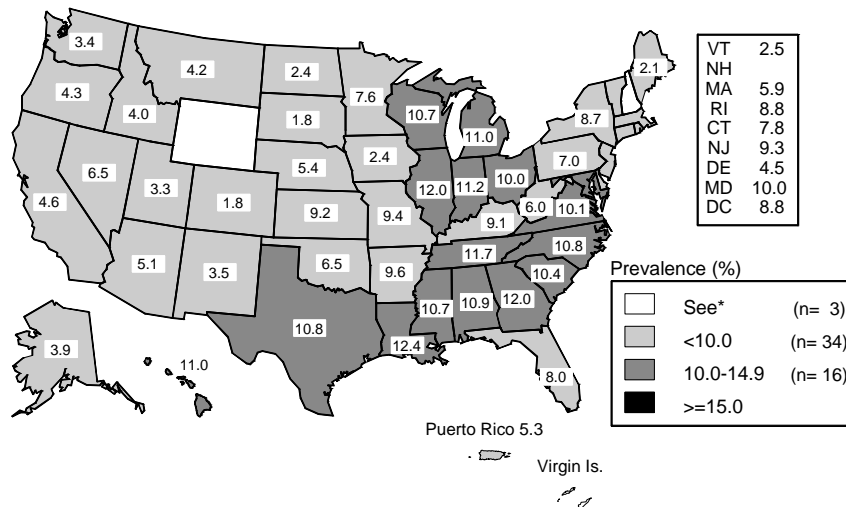
SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure 10. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2006



*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2006.

Figure 11. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2006



*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2006.

Table 1. Chlamydia – Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2006

State	Men			Women		
	No. of Facilities	No of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)	No. of Facilities	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)
Arizona	4	4,315	7.8 (5.2-9.6)	4	1,358	18.9 (2.8-20.5)
California	19	26,939	5.2 (0.5-46.7)	23	11,846	12.2 (4.0-21.2)
Connecticut	2	537	3.2 (2.7-3.8)	1	111	14.4
Hawaii	1	126	7.1	—	—	—
Idaho	1	201	2.0	—	—	—
Illinois	4	5,158	8.0 (1.4-9.5)	1	578	20.9
Indiana	1	1,194	7.4	1	374	14.4
Kentucky	8	1,924	4.4 (1.9-9.5)	2	315	18.6 (15.0-22.2)
Maryland	4	2,034	4.2 (2.0-5.1)	2	567	13.9 (12.3-15.5)
Massachusetts	2	977	2.6 (2.6-2.7)	1	362	5.8
Michigan	1	426	8.7	1	159	17.0
Minnesota	1	191	9.4	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	1	143	13.3
Missouri	1	431	7.2	1	114	12.3
Nebraska	1	654	6.1	1	234	13.7
Nevada	2	1,404	7.4 (3.8-11.0)	2	374	22.4 (15.4-29.4)
New Jersey	4	3,144	9.8 (5.1-18.0)	1	206	19.9
New York	6	5,122	5.1 (2.0-10.3)	5	1,230	18.4 (13.4-22.0)
North Dakota	1	161	9.3	—	—	—
Ohio	3	3,132	10.1 (7.2-10.1)	3	789	19.7 (6.5-23.0)
Oregon	3	1,310	5.7 (4.0-12.3)	2	361	9.7 (7.4-12.0)
Pennsylvania	3	471	3.9 (2.3-11.9)	—	—	—
Tennessee	1	1,755	4.0	1	769	10.8
Utah	2	415	6.7 (5.8-7.6)	2	323	16.6 (12.9-20.4)
Virginia	1	728	10.2	—	—	—
Washington	4	889	4.6 (1.7-9.1)	2	273	13.3 (4.6-22.0)
West Virginia	1	132	3.8	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2	586	3.7 (2.5-5.0)	—	—	—
Total	83	64,356	5.3 (0.5-46.7)	57	20,486	14.2 (2.8-29.4)

Table 2. Chlamydia – Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2006

<i>State</i>	Men			Women		
	<i>No. of Facilities</i>	<i>No. of Tests</i>	<i>Median % Positivity (Range)</i>	<i>No. of Facilities</i>	<i>No. of Tests</i>	<i>Median % Positivity (Range)</i>
Arizona	6	1,137	14.3 (3.6-17.0)	4	1,736	11.9 (8.9-12.9)
California*	7	4,416	5.5 (3.1-7.9)	5	7,264	10.3 (4.6-18.2)
Delaware	1	776	5.9	2	960	9.2 (7.3-11.1)
Hawaii	0	—	—	2	235	12.3 (4.5-20.0)
Illinois	6	15,688	9.8 (8.5-10.9)	3	8,676	7.8 (4.8-8.3)
Indiana	1	1,928	8.5	1	834	12.6
Iowa	3	986	12.5 (9.7-19.2)	2	657	9.2 (2.8-15.7)
Maryland	1	573	6.3	0	—	—
Massachusetts	2	2,964	6.4 (5.6-7.1)	2	746	4.7 (3.8-5.6)
Michigan	3	717	12.3 (11.6-21.6)	0	—	—
Missouri	1	3785	6.6	1	824	4.9
Montana	0	-	.	1	191	2.6
Nebraska	3	1593	6.6 (5.5-16.7)	1	234	10.3
Nevada	1	297	12.5	1	190	15.8
New Mexico	1	338	9.2	0	—	—
New York	2	8,866	6.2 (3.7-8.7)	1	317	5.0
North Dakota	1	649	7.1	0	—	—
Oregon	2	236	17.6 (15.9-19.2)	1	229	3.5
Pennsylvania	5	2,730	12.1 (4.8-23.1)	3	811	7.3 (2.4-9.2)
South Carolina	1	451	10.6	1	211	8.1
Texas	5	4,693	9.1 (1.3-26.7)	4	2,093	18.7 (17.0-22.3)
Utah	0	—	—	1	153	17.6
Washington	0	—	—	1	668	4.9
West Virginia	3	1,133	1.8 (0.9-2.1)	0	—	—
Wisconsin	5	5,897	10.8 (5.1-15.4)	3	1,045	4.8 (1.3-5.8)
TOTAL	60	60,053	8.9 (0.9-26.7)	40	28,074	8.5 (1.3-22.3)

Note: The median positivity by facility is presented from facilities reporting > 100 test results.

*Includes Los Angeles and San Francisco project areas.

†Median facility-specific positivity.

REGIONAL PROFILES

REGIONAL PROFILES

Regional Profiles

This section contains ten profiles on chlamydia positivity trends in family planning clinics, one for each of the ten HHS Regions. Each of the following profiles contains a map of the region and a bar graph showing trends in chlamydia positivity rates (Figure 1). Accompanying text describes the data and provides additional details, including the proportion of all chlamydia tests performed that were nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs). NAATs are the most sensitive tests currently available for the detection of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections and may be performed on a variety of biologic specimens.

The figure displaying chlamydia positivity trends consists of a stacked

bar graph showing trends in both unadjusted and adjusted chlamydia rates. The solid, lower portion of the bar represents the chlamydia positivity rate, calculated by dividing the total number of positive chlamydia tests by the total number of positive and negative chlamydia tests. The hatched, upper portion of the bar designates the additional chlamydia positivity that may be due to differences in the test types used to identify chlamydial infections. The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Full details on the adjustment process are described in the Data Limitations section.

Region I

In 2006, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region I was 4.7%, representing no change since 2005. Region I has been using nucleic acid amplification tests for all chlamydia testing (100%) in this population since 2004.

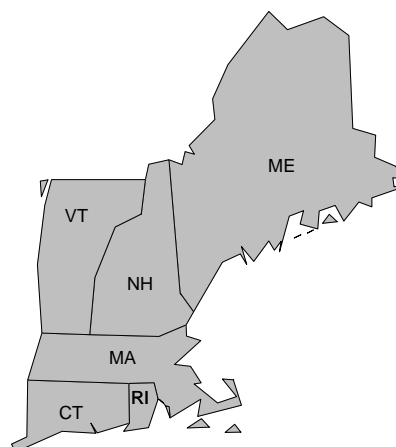
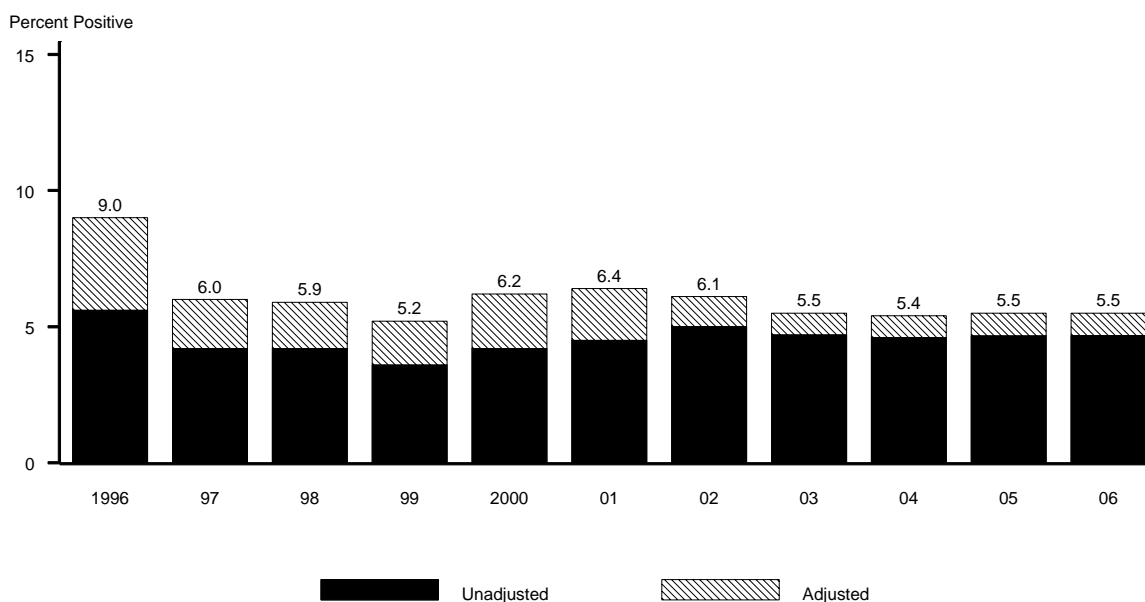


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region I, 1996-2006



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region II

In 2006, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region II was 5.6%, representing a slight decrease since 2005 (5.7% positivity). In 2006, 53.2% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

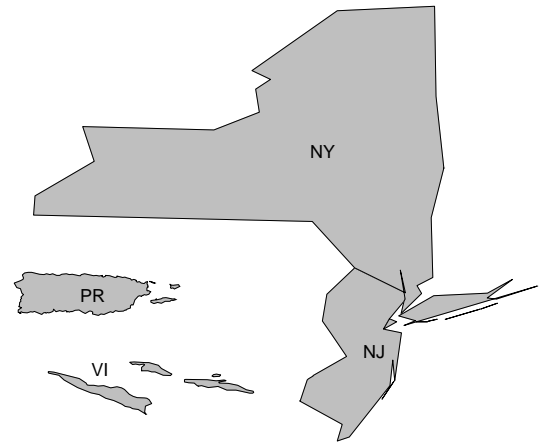
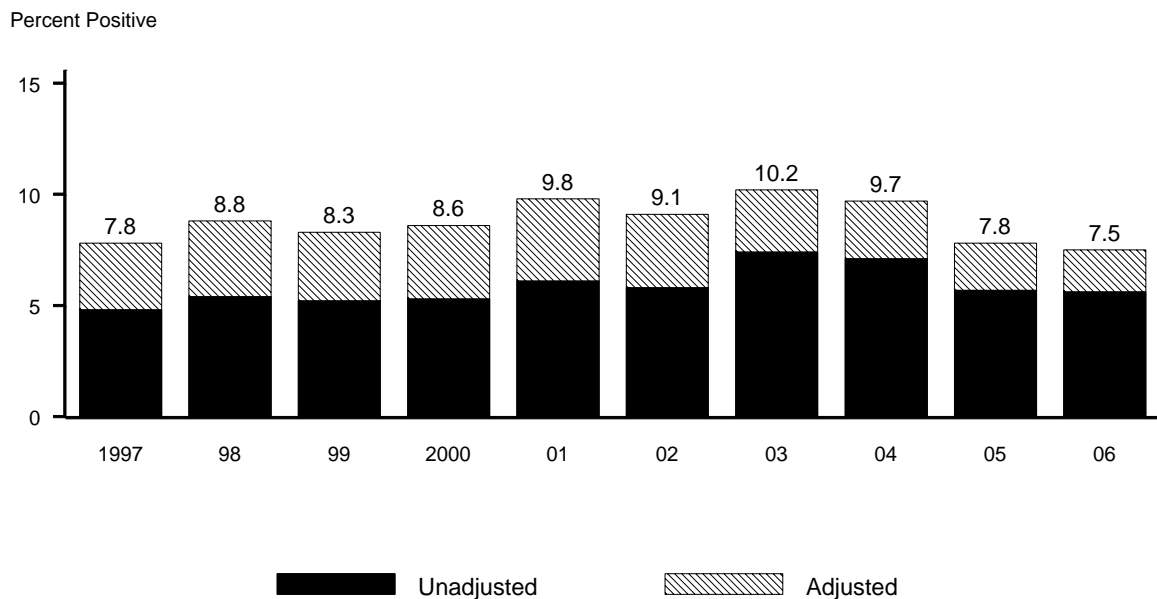


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region II, 1997-2006



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region III

In 2006, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region III was 5.4%, representing a slight decrease since 2005 (5.8% positivity). In 2006, 79.1% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

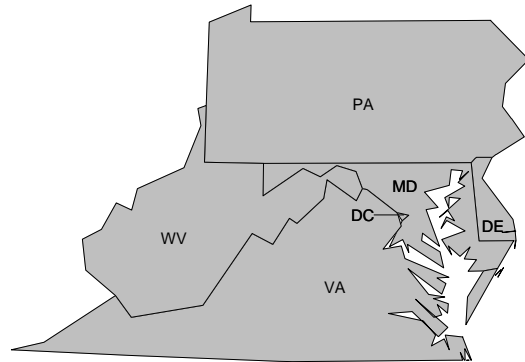
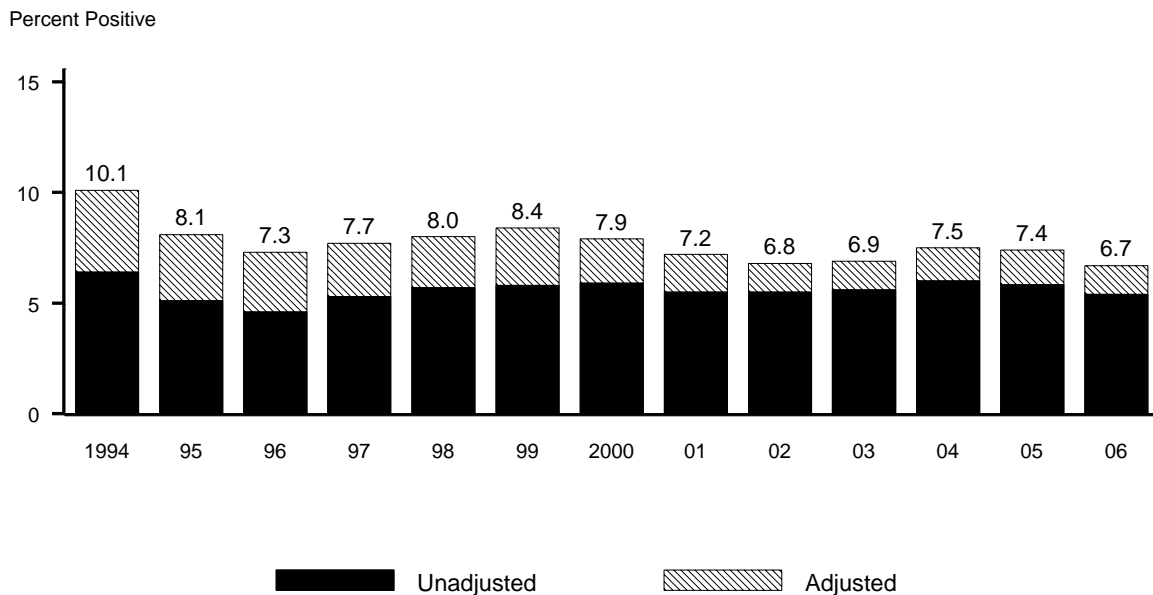


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region III, 1994-2006



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

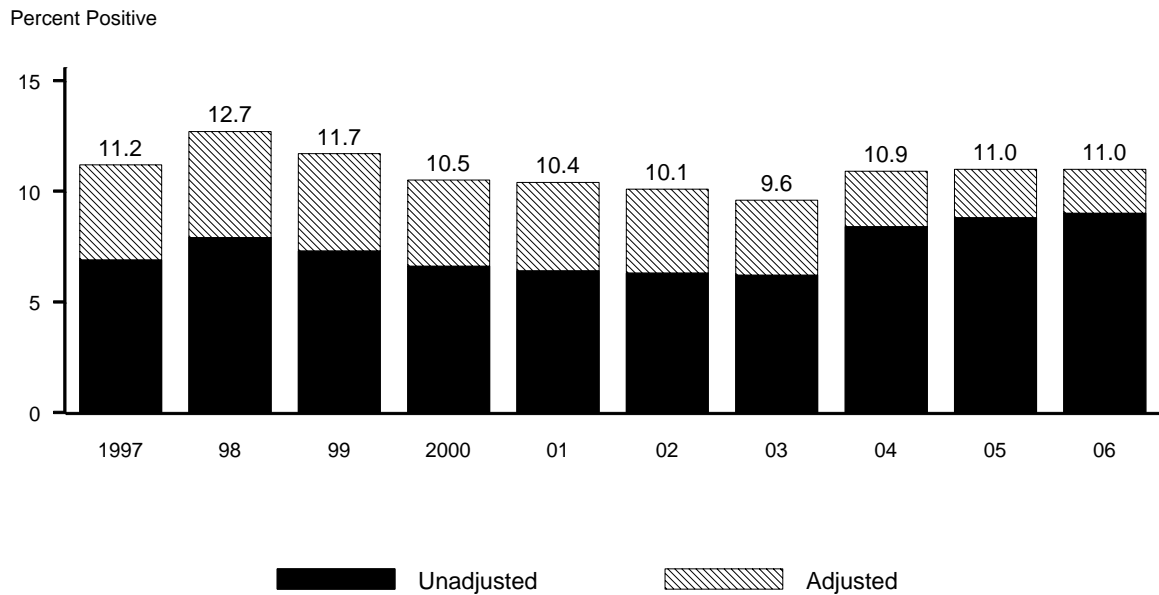
SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region IV

In 2006, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region IV was 9.0%, representing a slight increase since 2005 (8.8% positivity). In 2006, 79.3% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.



Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region IV, 1997-2006



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region V

In 2006, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region V was 7.6%, representing a slight decrease since 2005 (7.7% positivity). In 2006, 89.8% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

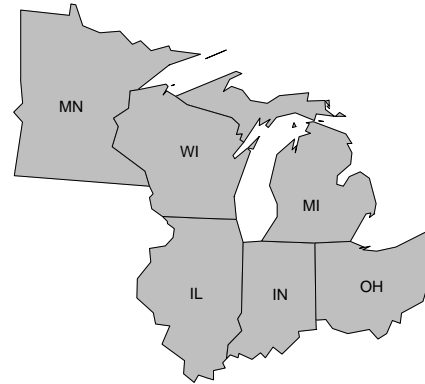
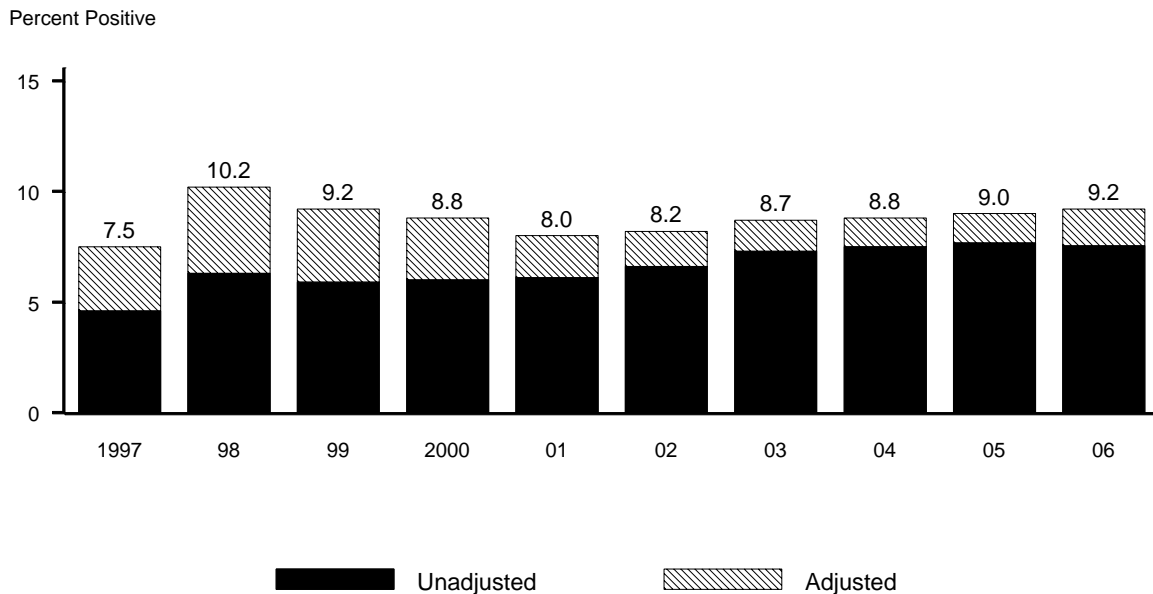


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region V, 1997-2006



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region VI

In 2006, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region VI was 7.9%, representing a slight increase since 2005 (7.4% positivity). In 2006, 39.1% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

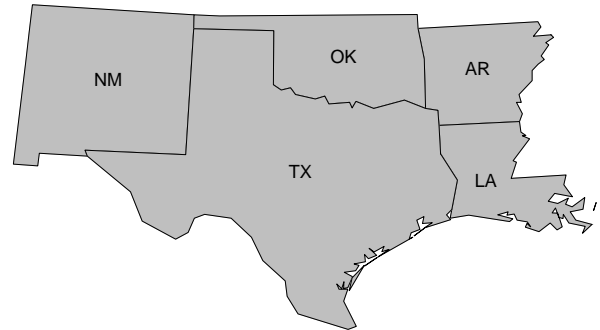
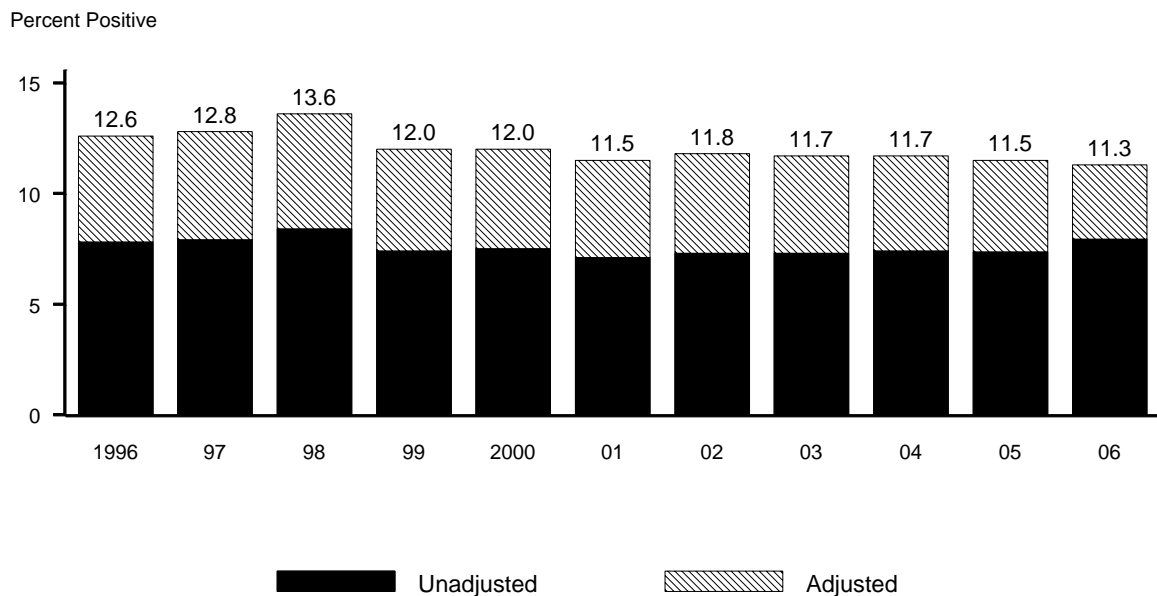


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region VI, 1996-2006



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region VII

In 2006, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region VII was 6.5%, representing a slight increase since 2005 (5.8% positivity). Region VII has been using nucleic acid amplification tests for all chlamydia testing (100%) in this population since 2004.

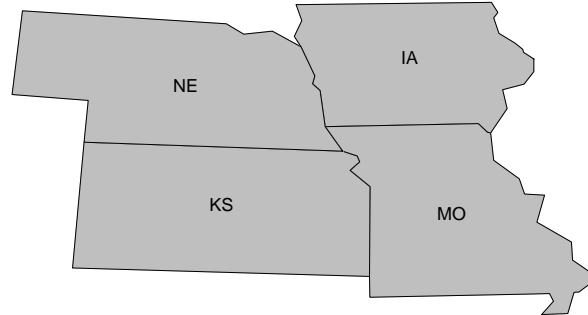
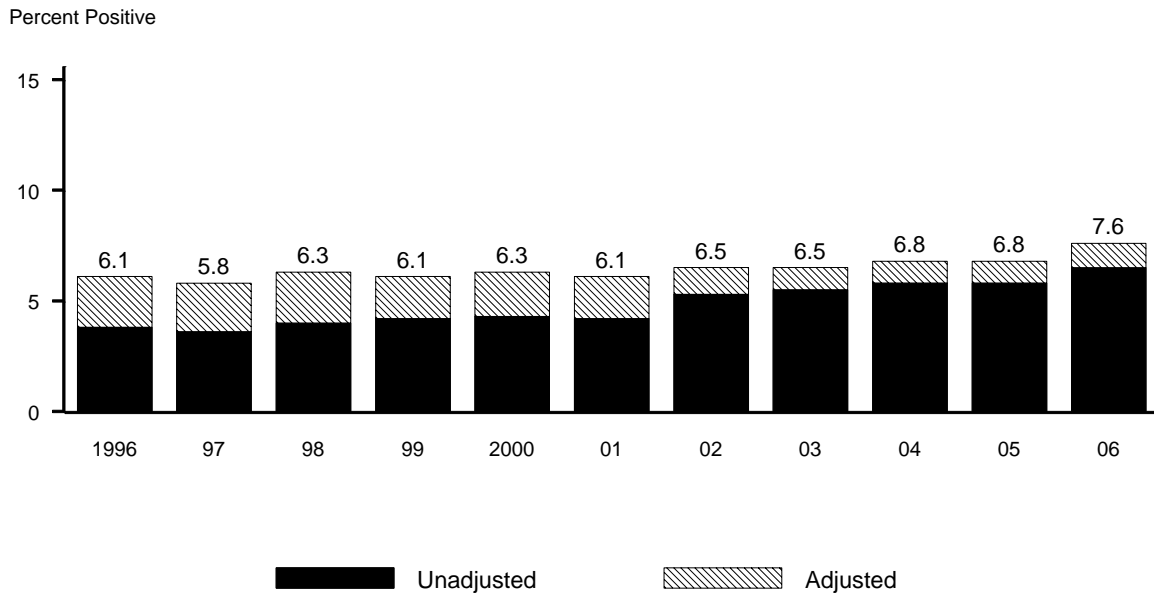


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region VII, 1996-2006



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region VIII

In 2006, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region VIII was 7.2%, representing a slight increase since 2005 (6.3% positivity). Region VIII has been using nucleic acid amplification tests for all chlamydia testing (100%) in this population since 2005.

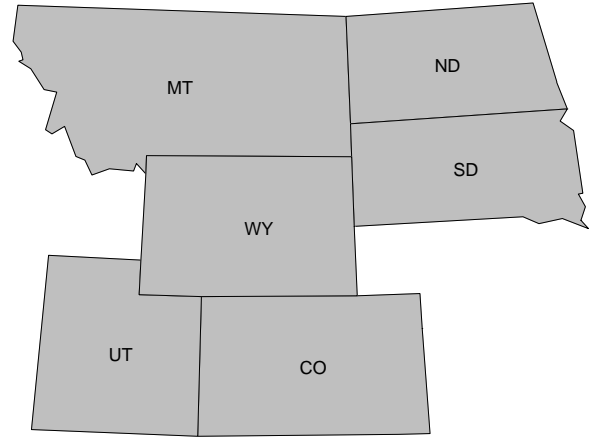
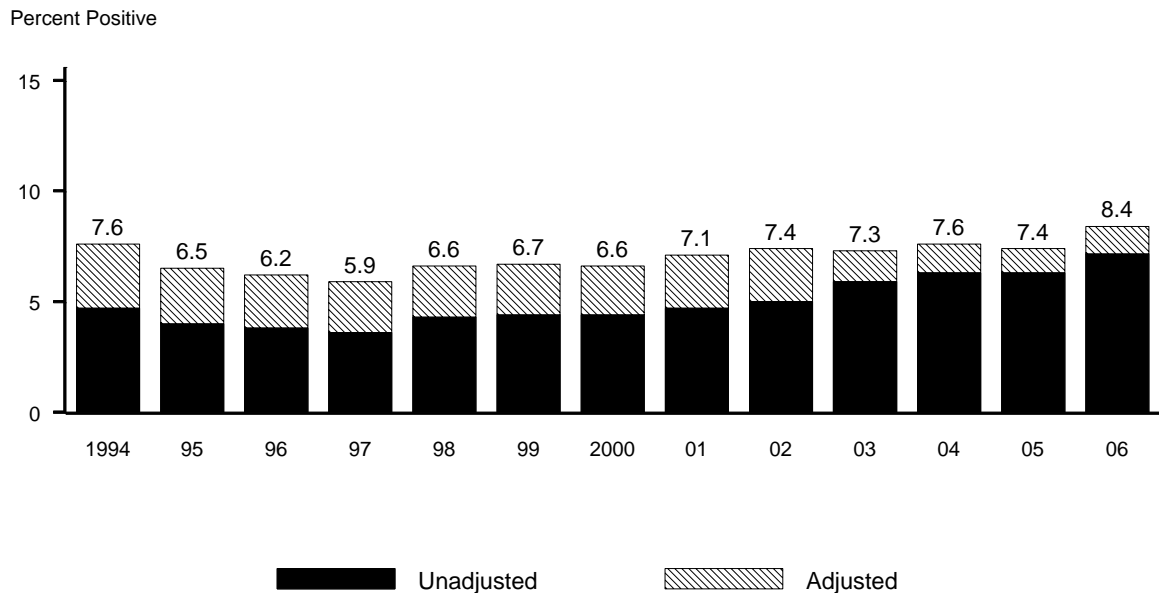


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region VIII, 1994-2006



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region IX

In 2006, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region IX was 6.8%, representing a slight increase since 2005 (6.4% positivity). In 2006, 75.0% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

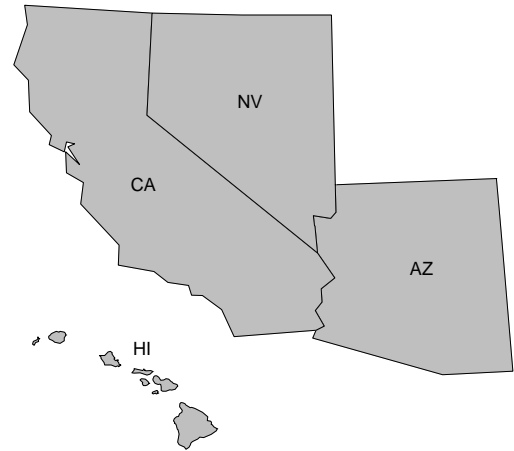
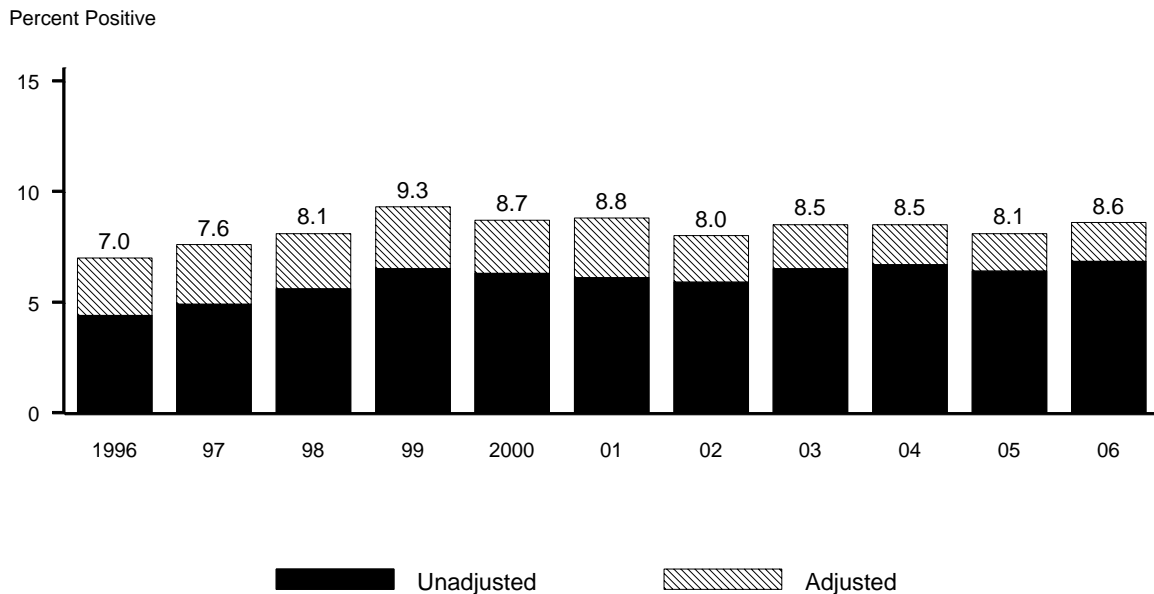


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region IX, 1996-2006



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region X

In 2006, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region X was 5.7%, representing a slight increase since 2005 (5.6% positivity). In 2006, 61.2% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

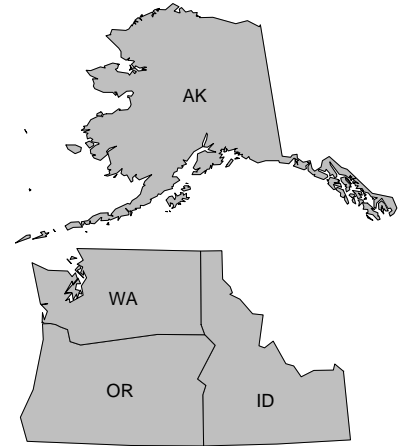
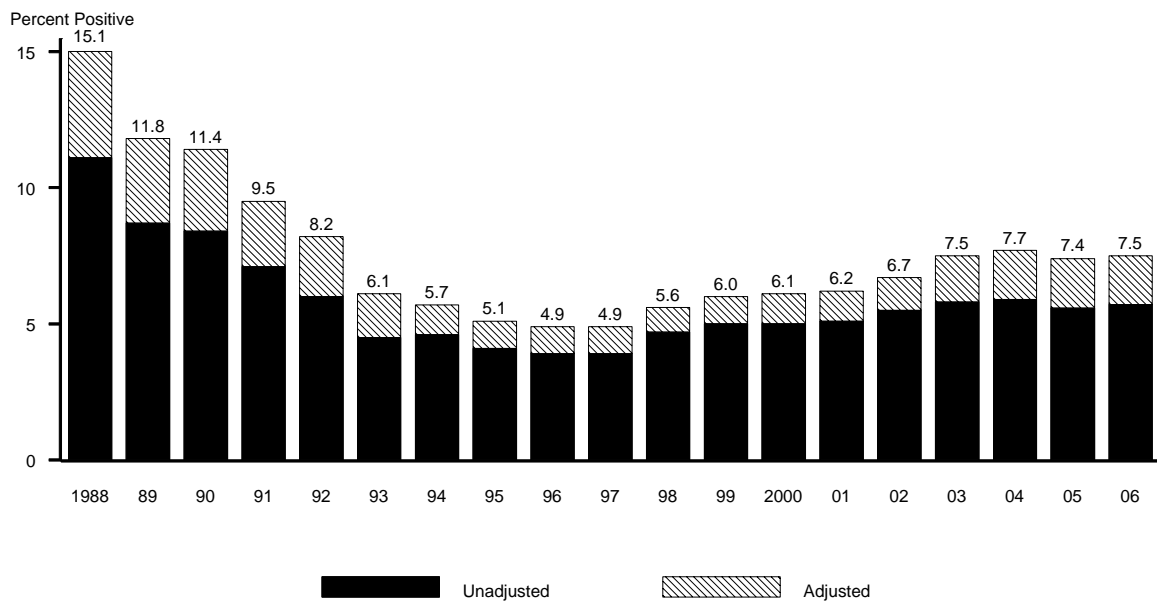


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region X, 1988-2006



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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STATE PROFILES

STATE PROFILES

State Profiles

This section contains profiles on chlamydia positivity trends for all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Each of the following profiles contains three figures and one table.

Morbidity Surveillance: Reporting of Chlamydia Cases

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997-2006

2000–2006 Rates and Population

Crude incidence rates (new cases/population) were calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population. In this report, the 2006 rates for all states were calculated by dividing the number of cases reported from each state in 2006 by the estimated state-specific 2005 population (the most current detailed population file available at time of publication).

The National Center for Health Statistics released bridged race population counts for 2000–2005 resident population based on the Census 2000 counts. These estimates resulted from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards, to the five race/ethnicity

groups specified under the 1977 OMB standards.

From 2001 to 2002, population estimates for Guam were obtained from the Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans; estimates for Puerto Rico were obtained from the Bureau of Census; and estimates for the Virgin Islands were obtained from the University of the Virgin Islands. After 2002, population estimates for all outlying areas were obtained from the Bureau of Census web site (<http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbprint.html>). The 2004–2006 rates for outlying areas were calculated using the 2005 population estimates. Due to use of the updated population data, rates for the period 2000–2005 may be different from prior Surveillance Reports.

1996–1999 Rates and Population

The population counts for 1996–1999 incorporated the bridged single-race estimates of the April 1, 2000 resident population. These files were prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau with support from the National Cancer Institute.

Prevalence Monitoring: Reporting of Chlamydia Positivity

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years, by testing site, 1997-2006

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years, by testing site, 2006

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006

Chlamydia test positivity was calculated by dividing the number of women testing positive for chlamydia (numerator) by the total number of women tested for chlamydia (denominator includes those with valid test results only and excludes unsatisfactory and indeterminate tests) and is expressed as a percentage. The denominator may contain multiple tests from the same individual if that person was tested more than once during the period for which screening data are reported.

The numerator may also contain multiple positive test results from the same individual if that person tested positive more than once during the period for which screening data are reported. Various chlamydia laboratory methods were used and no adjustments of test positivity were made based on laboratory test type and sensitivity. Chlamydia prevalence data on female National Job Training Program entrants are not presented when the number of persons tested from a state was fewer than 100 in the past year. The number of clinics cited in Table 1 for each state represents family planning (FP), sexually transmitted disease (STD), prenatal, Indian Health Service (IHS), and other clinics screening 25 or more women and juvenile and adult corrections facilities screening 100 or more women. To be included in Figure B, FP and STD clinics must have each had data on at least 50 tests in any given year. Each age group displayed in Figure C represents data on at least 100 tests within the past year.

List of State Profiles

Alabama	32	Nebraska	58
Alaska.....	33	Nevada.....	59
Arizona	34	New Hampshire.....	60
Arkansas	35	New Jersey	61
California.....	36	New Mexico	62
Colorado	37	New York	63
Connecticut	38	North Carolina.....	64
Delaware	39	North Dakota.....	65
Florida	40	Ohio	66
Georgia	41	Oklahoma	67
Hawaii.....	42	Oregon	68
Idaho.....	43	Pennsylvania	69
Illinois.....	44	Rhode Island	70
Indiana	45	South Carolina	71
Iowa	46	South Dakota	72
Kansas	47	Tennessee	73
Kentucky.....	48	Texas.....	74
Louisiana.....	49	Utah	75
Maine	50	Vermont	76
Maryland	51	Virginia.....	77
Massachusetts	52	Washington	78
Michigan.....	53	West Virginia	79
Minnesota.....	54	Wisconsin	80
Mississippi.....	55	Wyoming.....	81
Missouri	56	Puerto Rico.....	82
Montana	57	Virgin Islands.....	83

Alabama – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

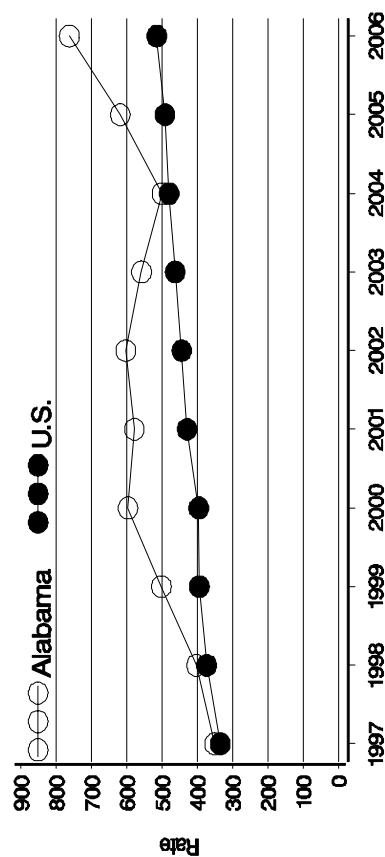


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

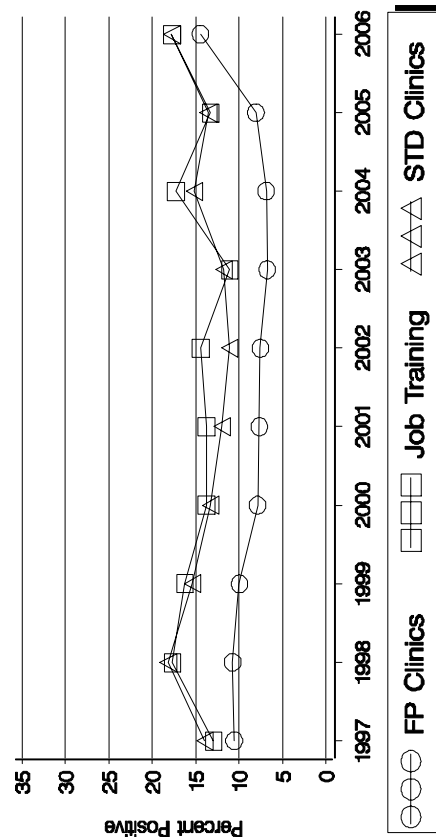
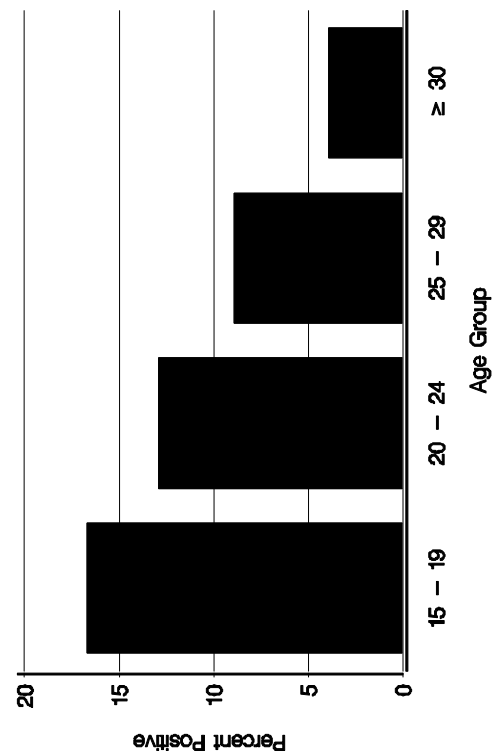


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	74	32,523	14.5
STD	36	4,561	18.0
Other	7	1,092	14.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Alaska — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

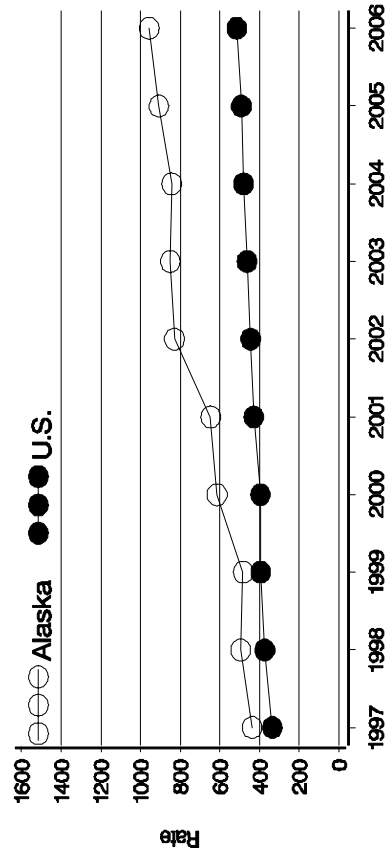


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

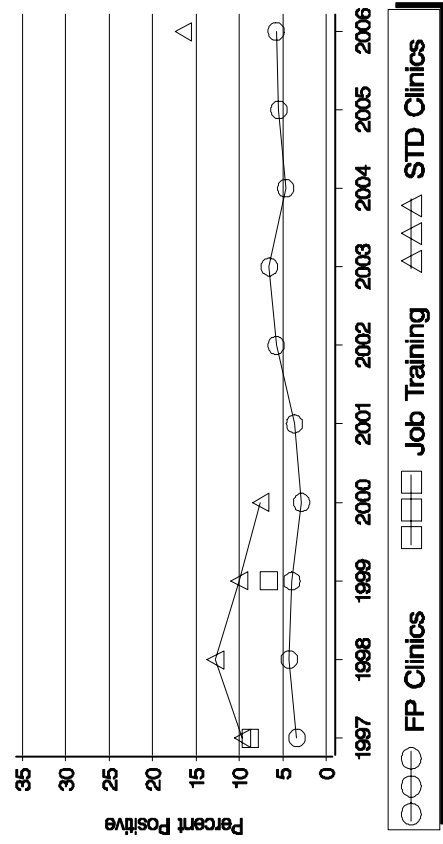
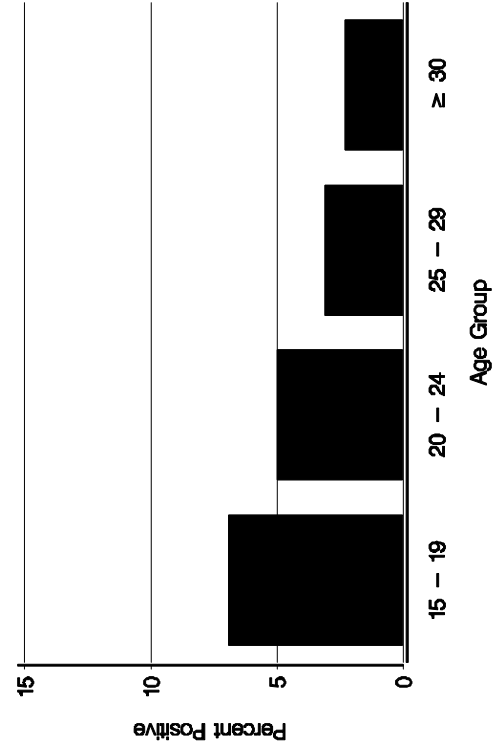


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	6	1,996	5.8
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	15	4,889	10.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Arizona – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

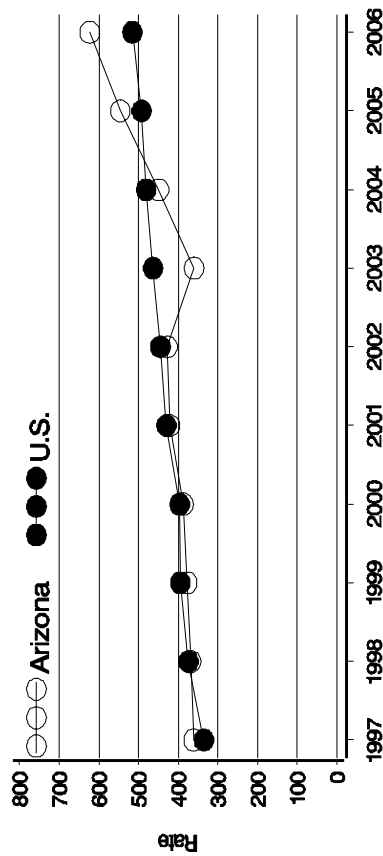


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

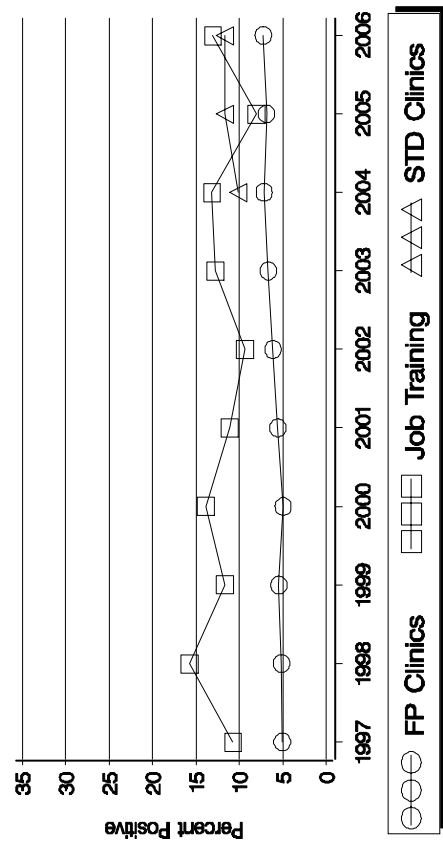
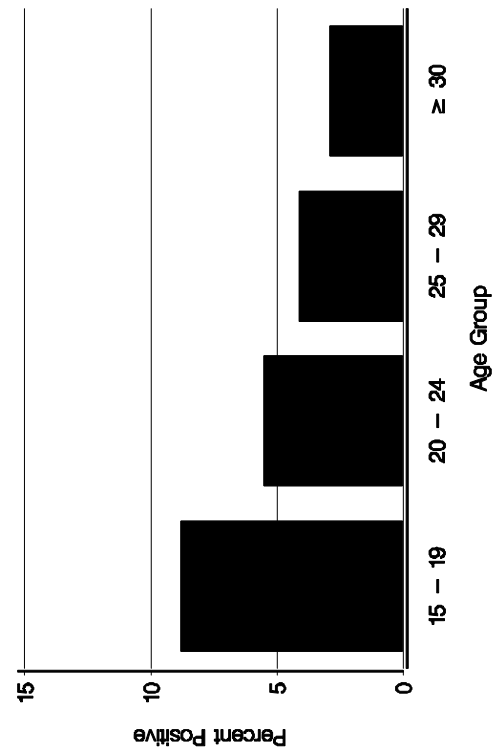


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	40	13,262	7.3
STD	2	2,602	11.6
Adult Corrections	1	389	20.3
Juvenile Detention	3	957	20.0
Other	3	885	8.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Arkansas — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

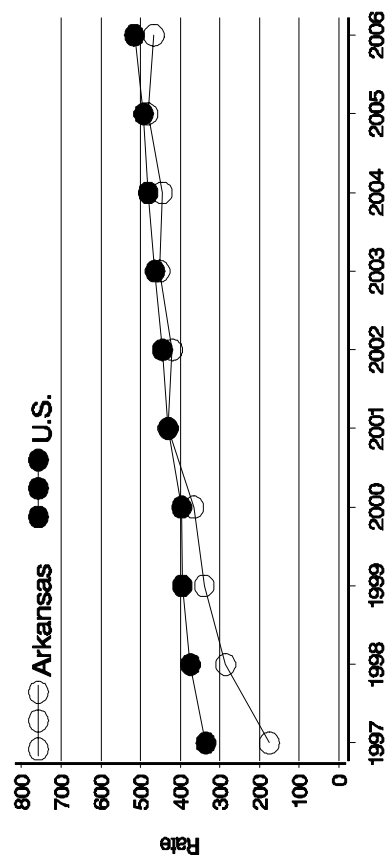


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

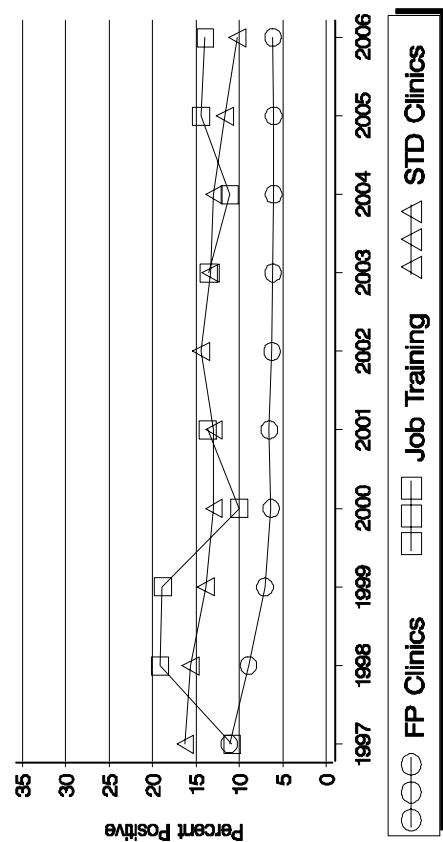
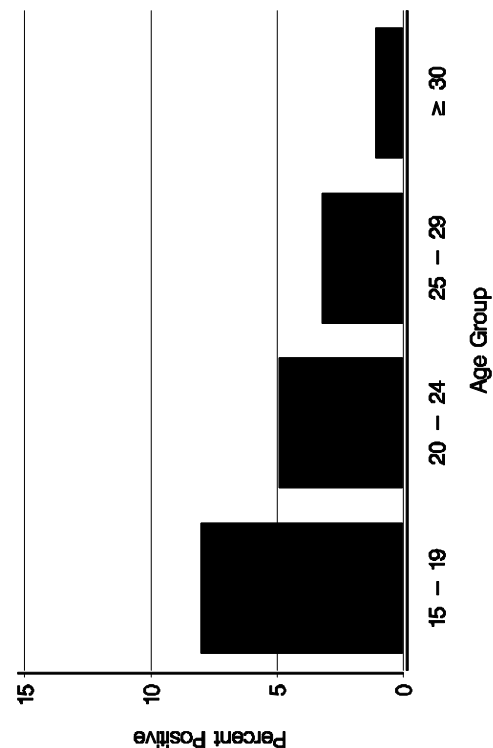


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	174	26,782	6.2
STD	44	2,930	10.6
Prenatal	48	2,880	7.3
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



California – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

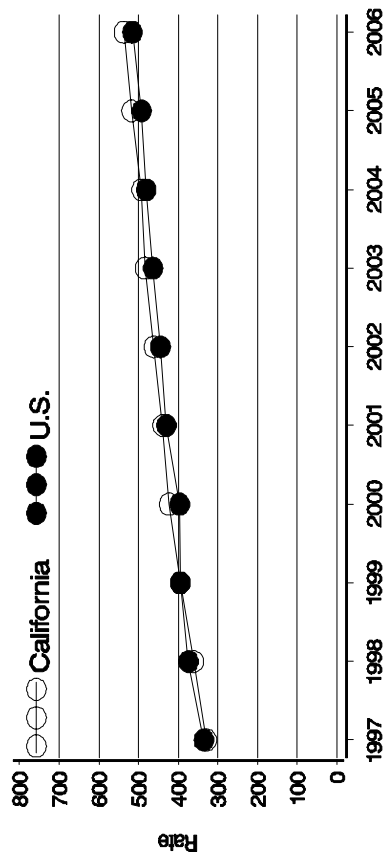


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

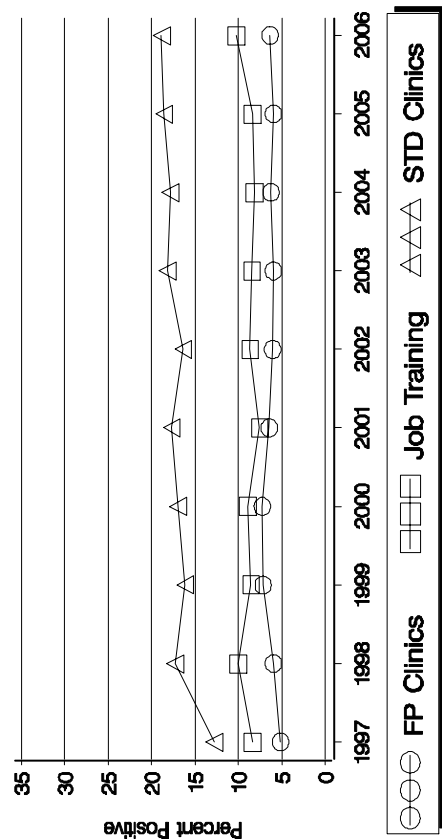


Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006

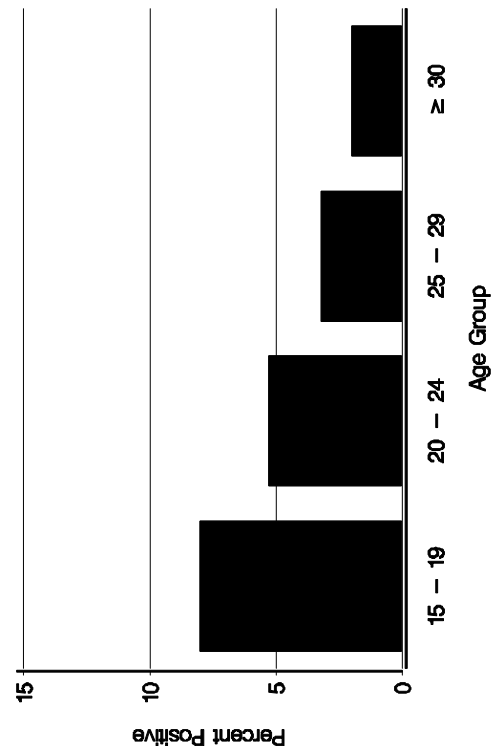


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	31	20,318	6.4
STD	19	7,041	19.0
Adult Corrections	4	2,483	16.7
Juvenile Detention	21	9,304	13.2
Other	19	4,596	4.7

Colorado — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

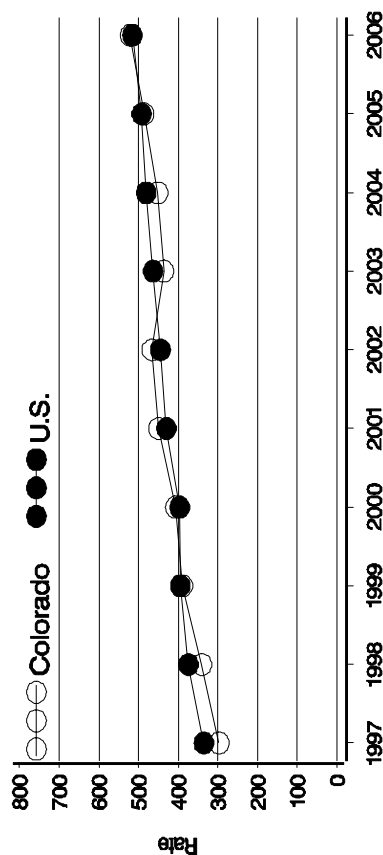


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

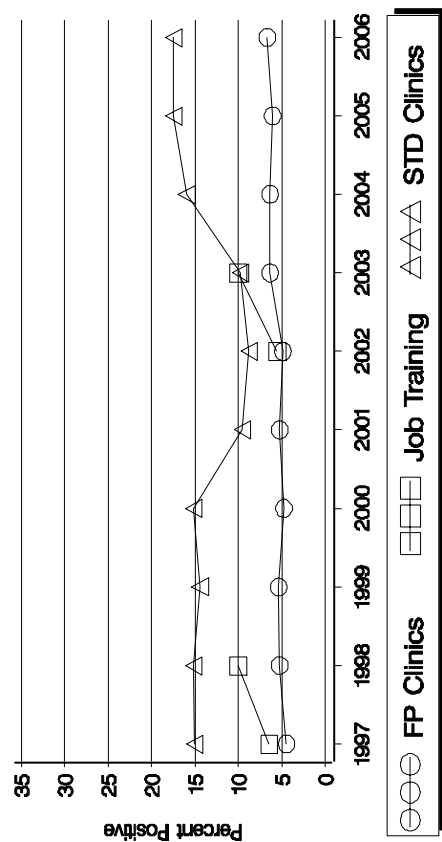
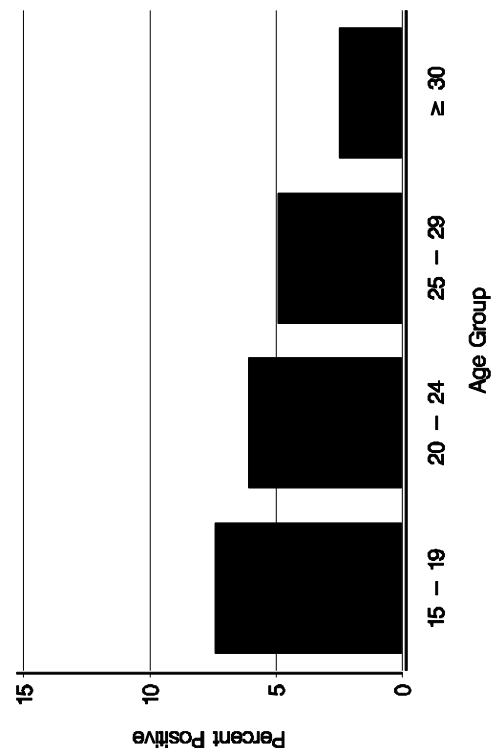


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	32	13,960	6.7
STD	4	2,877	17.3
Other	17	4,113	8.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Connecticut – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

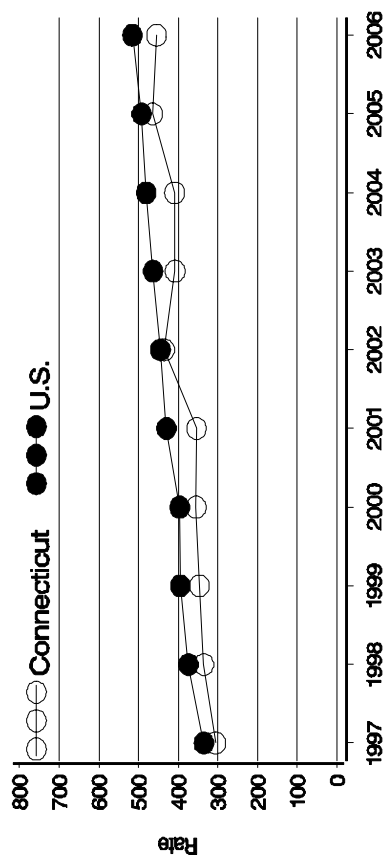


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

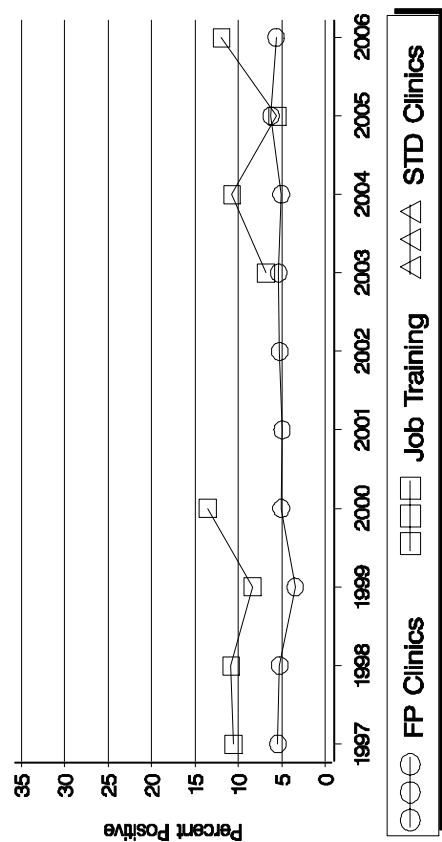
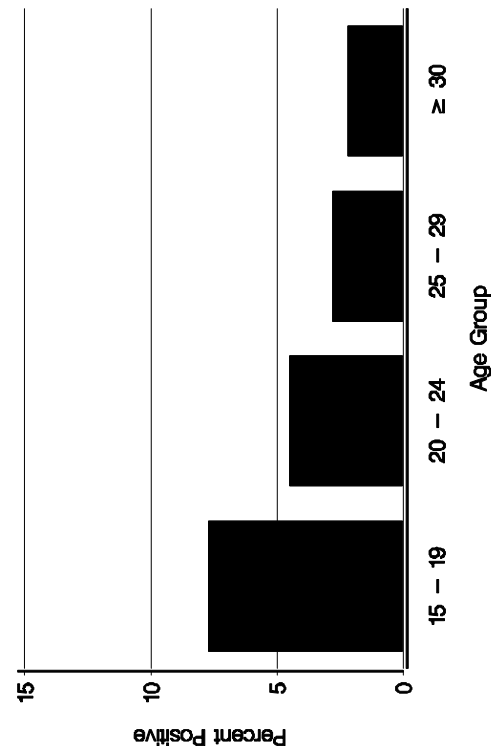


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	12	6,216	5.7
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Delaware – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

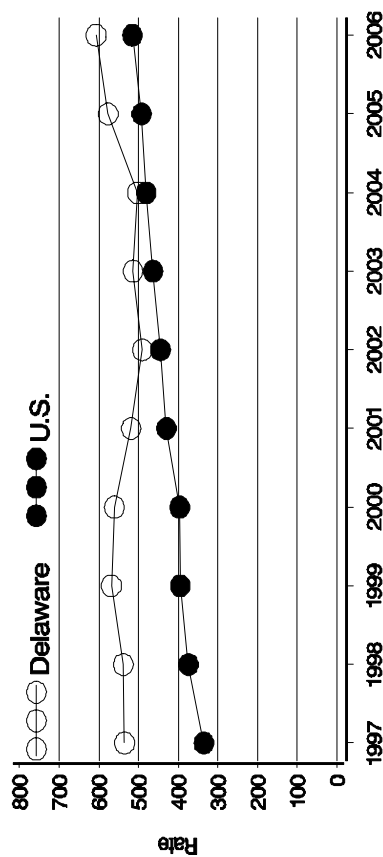


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

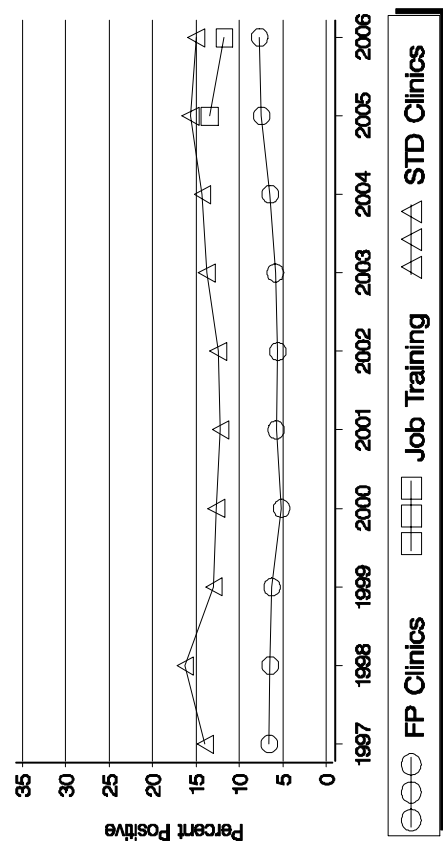
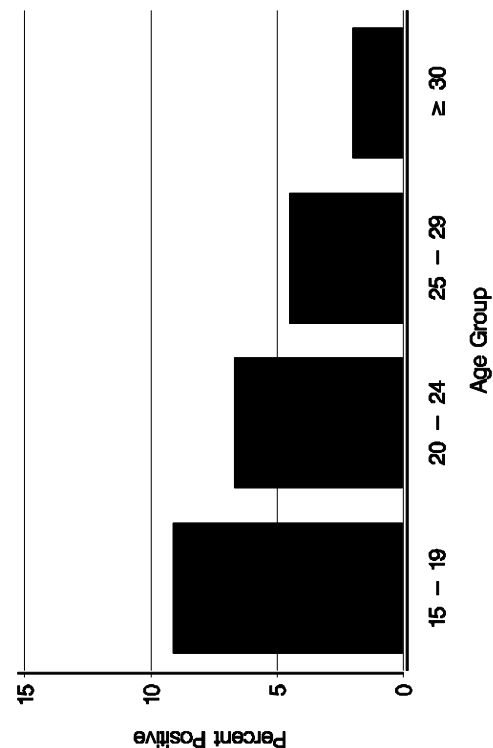


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	12	6,234	7.7
STD	3	1,113	15.0
Adult Corrections	2	319	13.5
Other	26	5,200	7.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Florida – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

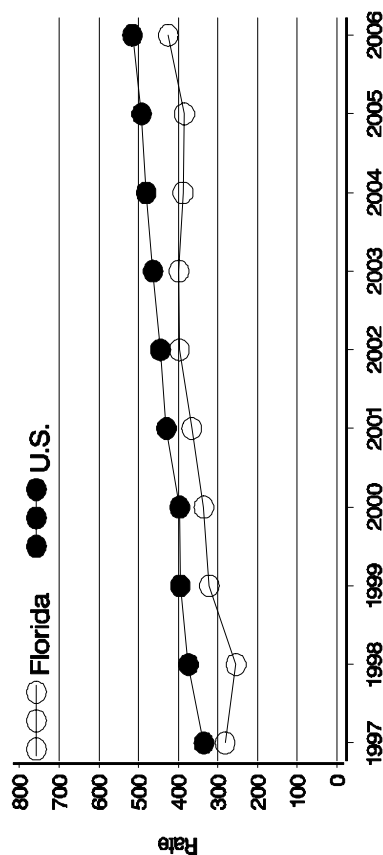


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

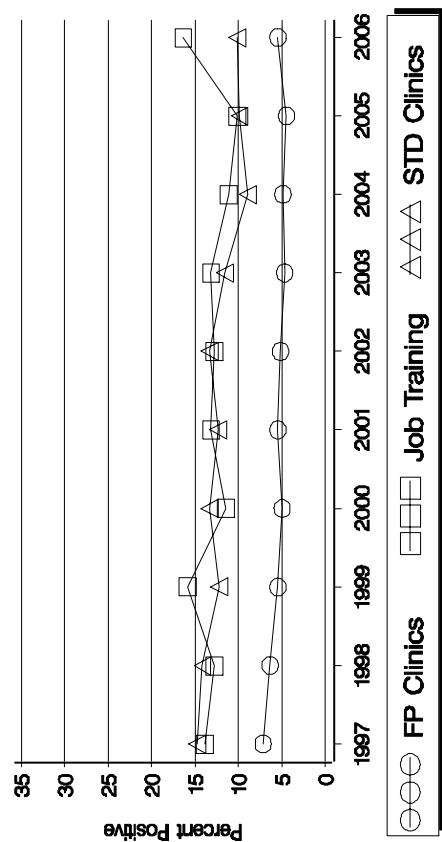
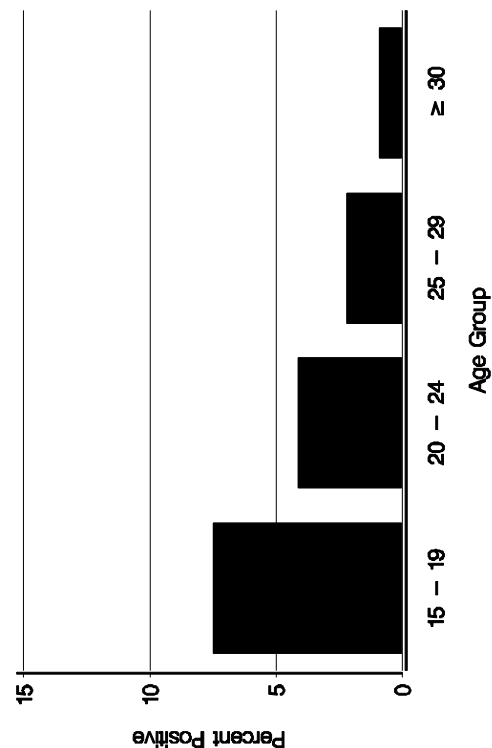


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	149	51,523	5.5
STD	112	23,661	10.2
Prenatal	61	13,243	5.1
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Georgia – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

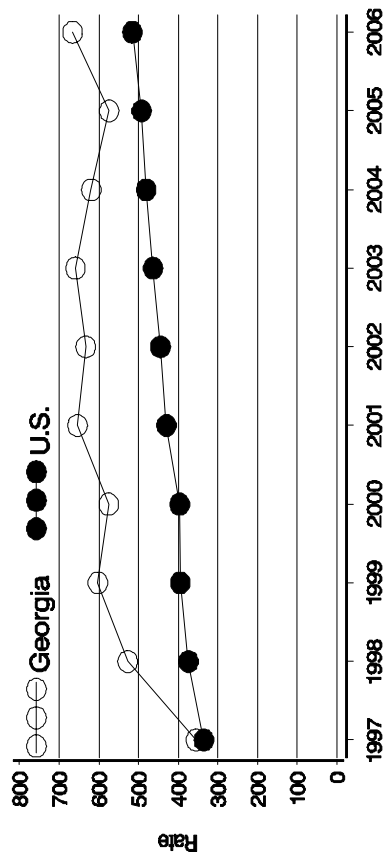


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

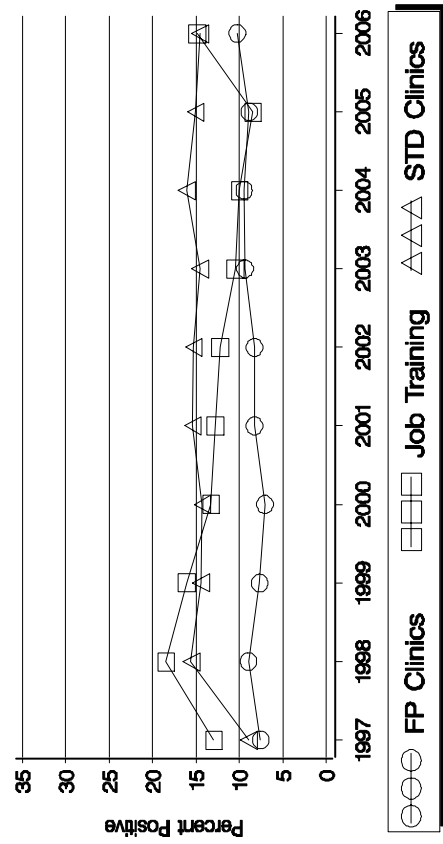
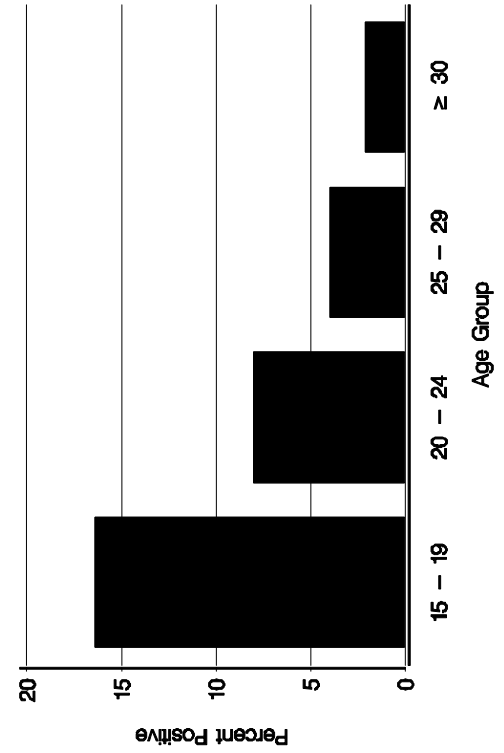


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	18	7,917	10.3
STD	13	5,122	14.6
Other	15	3,755	11.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Hawaii — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

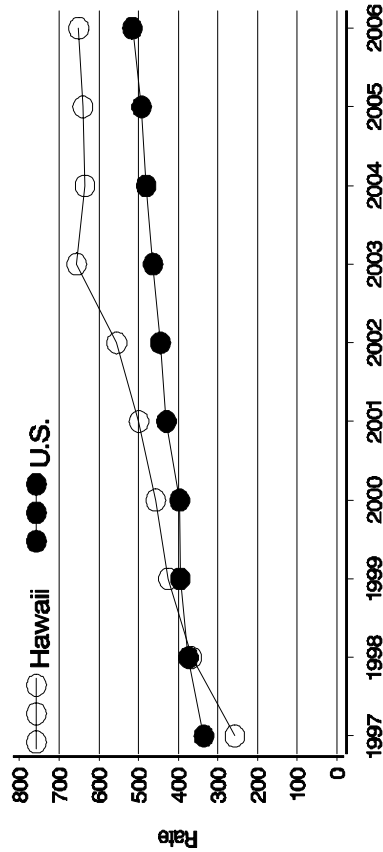


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

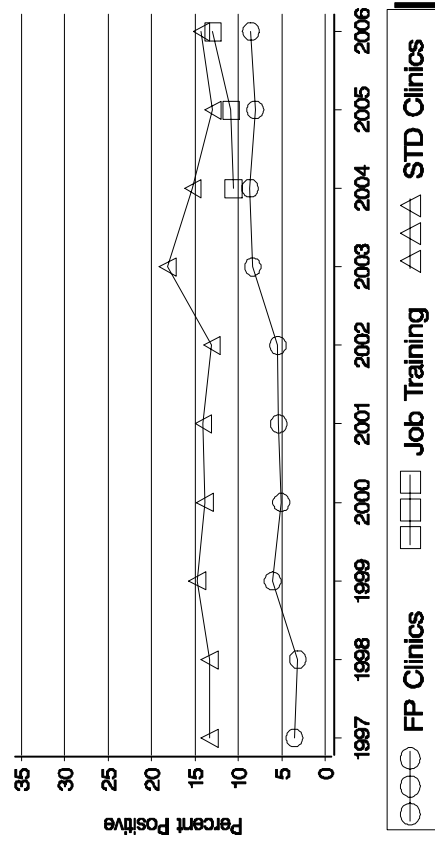
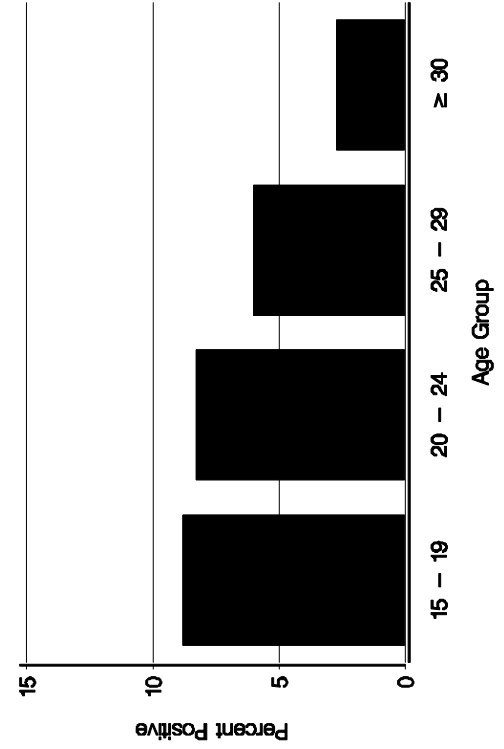


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	22	6,046	8.6
STD	1	769	14.3
Other	5	1,851	5.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Idaho – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

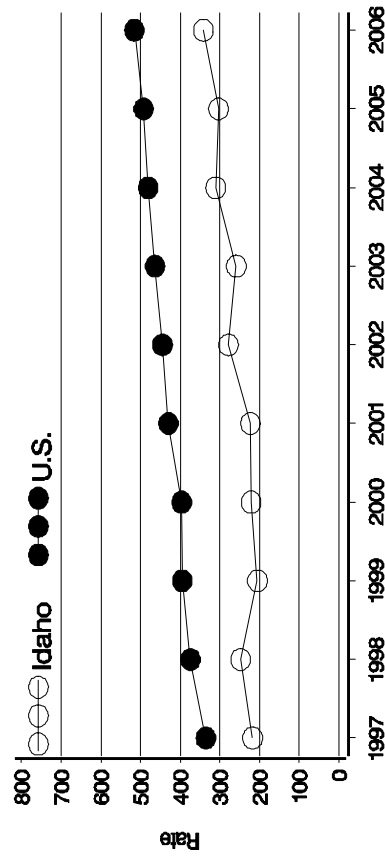


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

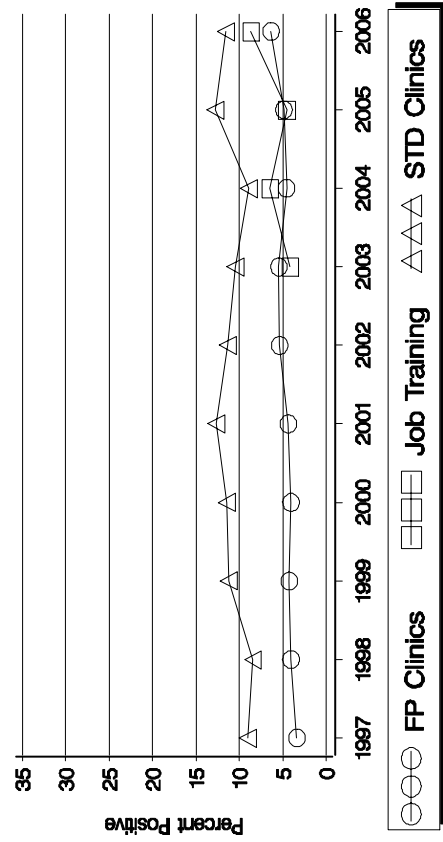
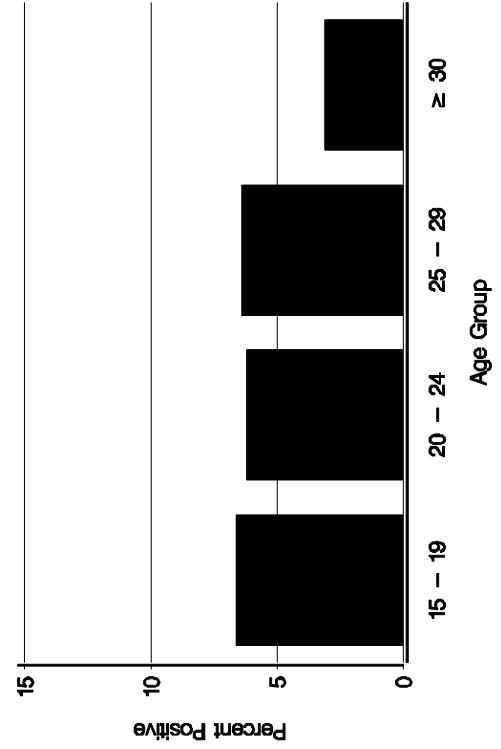


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	36	9,838	6.4
STD	3	149	11.4
Other	4	198	3.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Illinois — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

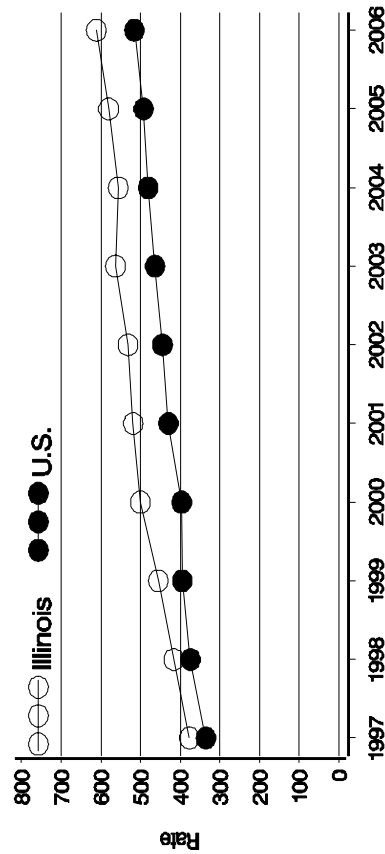


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

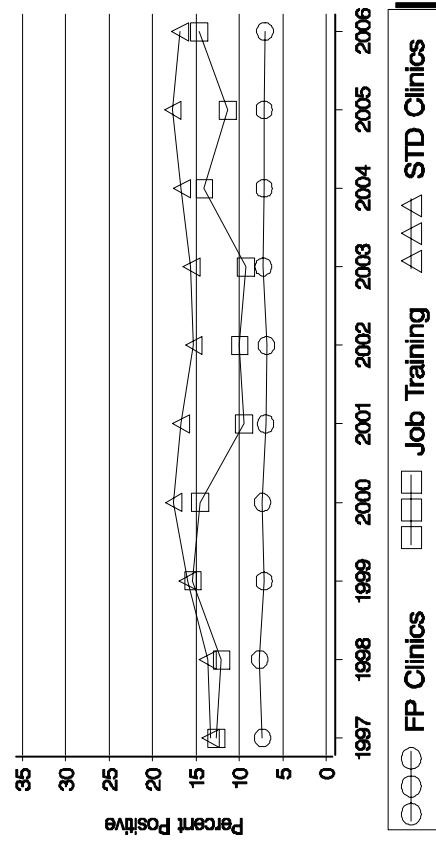
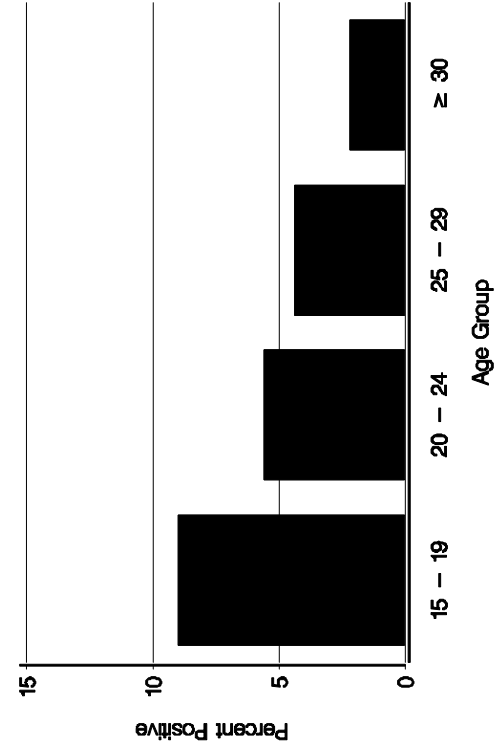


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	109	52,963	7.1
STD	31	10,452	16.9
Prenatal	10	1,468	11.8
Adult Corrections	2	1,976	15.2
Juvenile Detention	1	468	21.4
Other	74	16,124	9.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Indiana – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

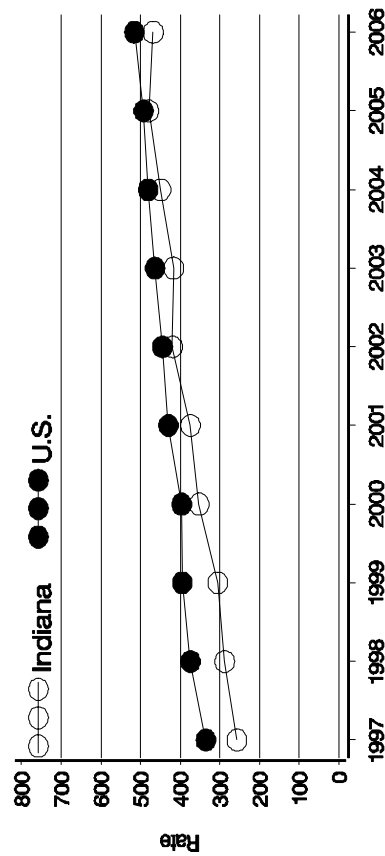


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

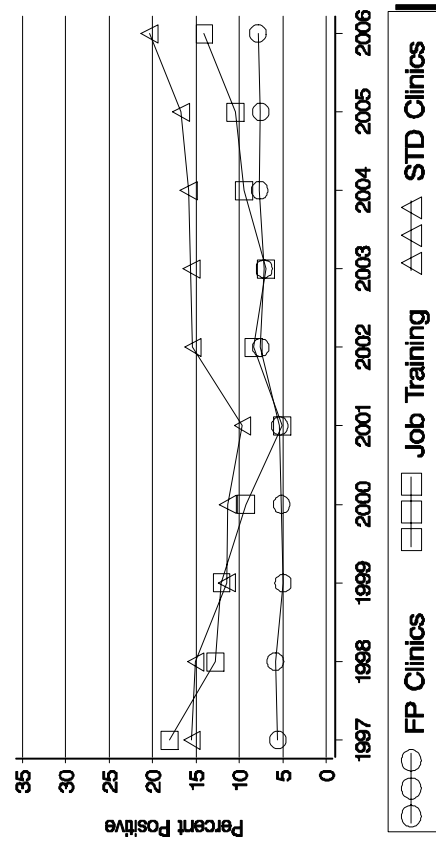
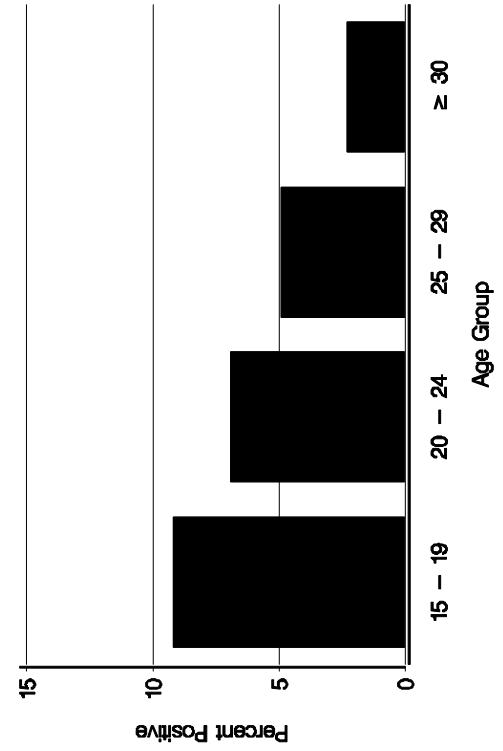


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	44	24,360	7.9
STD	13	2,472	20.4
Prenatal	1	131	11.5
Adult Corrections	1	173	26.0
Juvenile Detention	1	255	16.1
Other	13	2,337	7.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Iowa — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

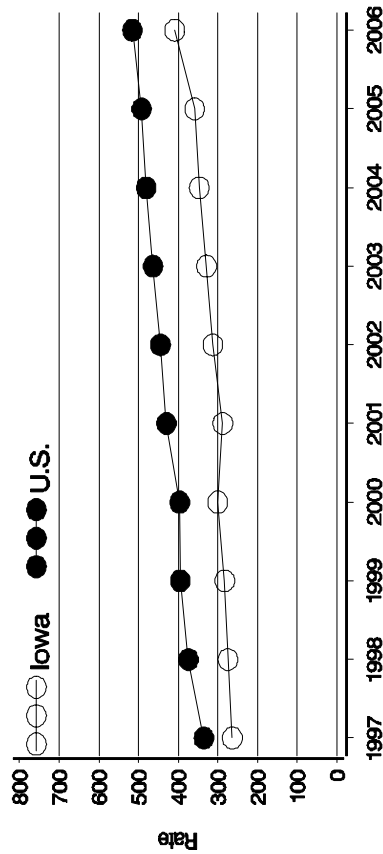


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

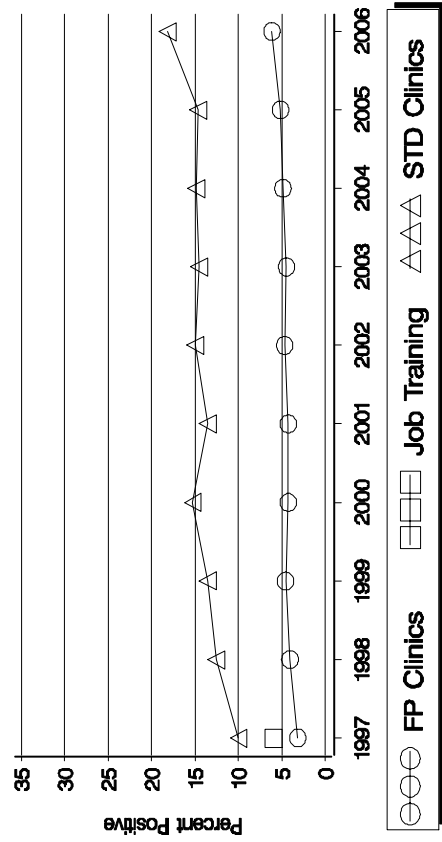
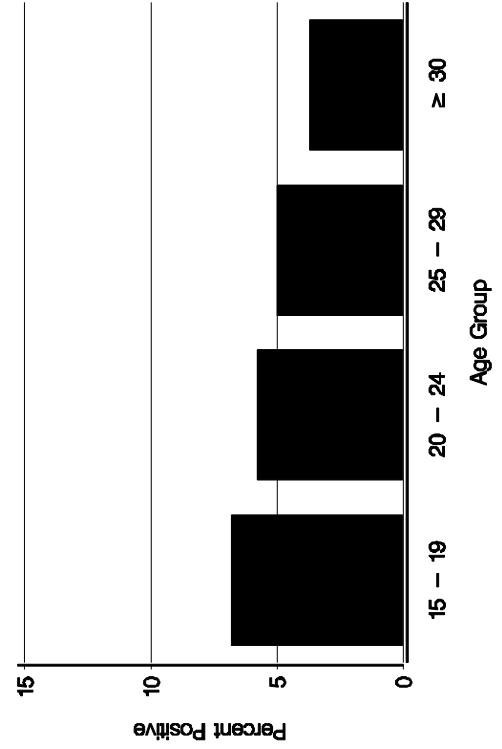


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	43	30,112	6.2
STD	8	1,802	18.1
Prenatal	1	272	8.8
Other	5	2,189	4.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Kansas – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

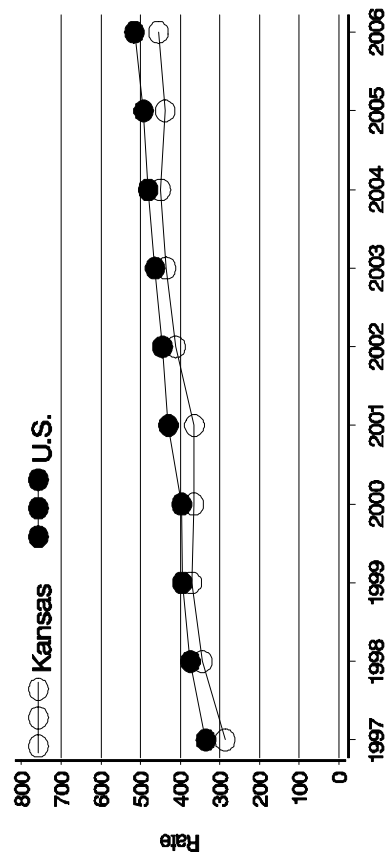


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

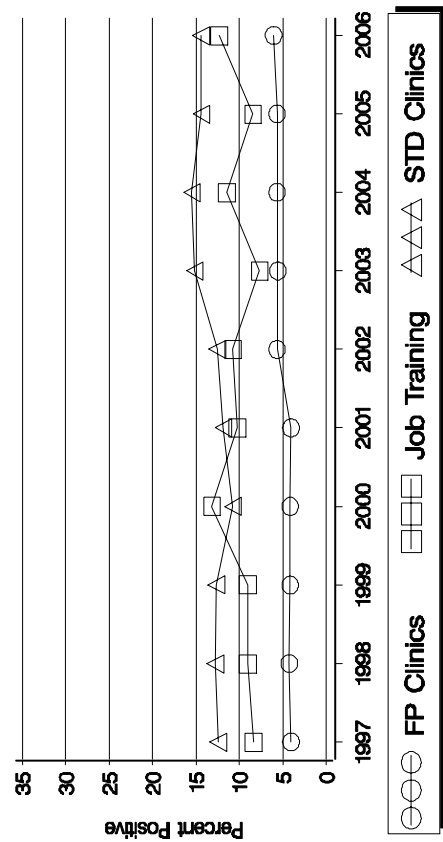
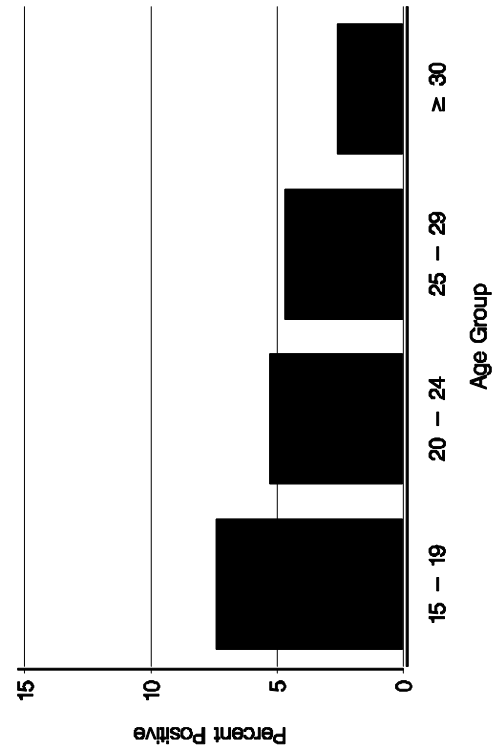


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	70	11,785	6.2
STD	16	2,764	14.5
Prenatal	11	1,605	8.1
Other	12	1,829	8.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Kentucky — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

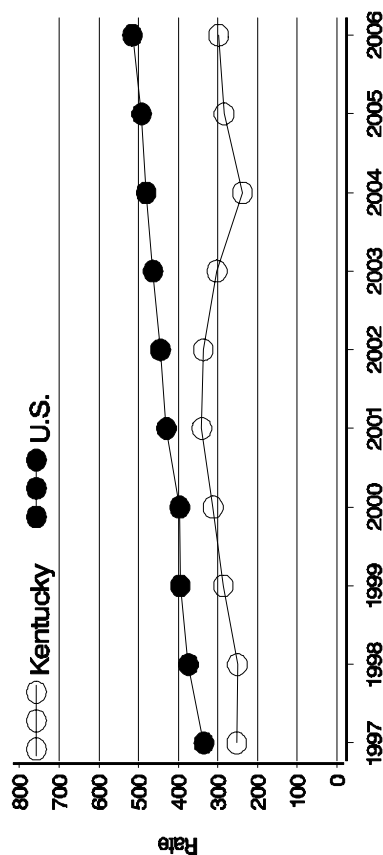


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

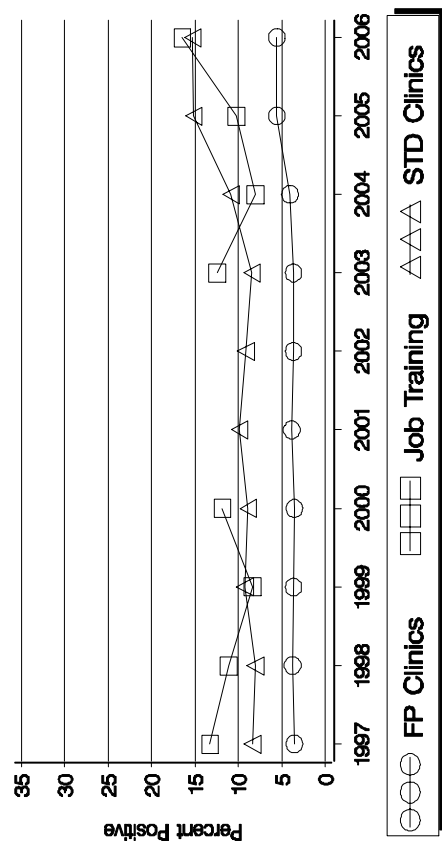
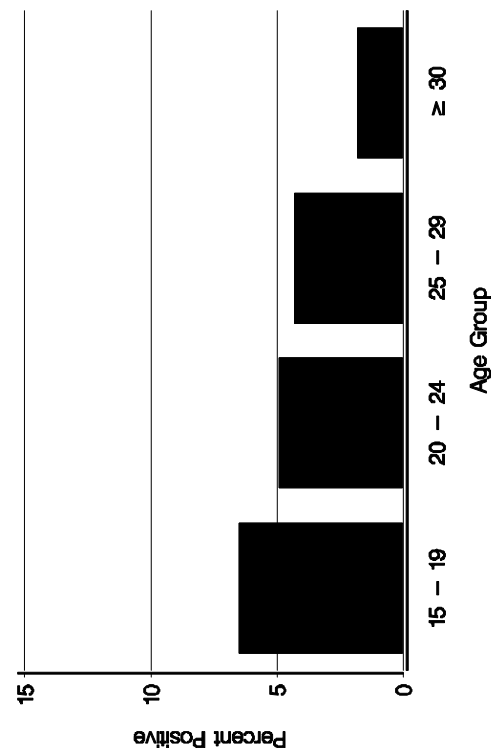


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	134	27,982	5.6
STD	44	4,300	15.7
Prenatal	24	1,664	5.9
Juvenile Detention	1	156	14.1
Other	21	4,443	9.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Louisiana – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

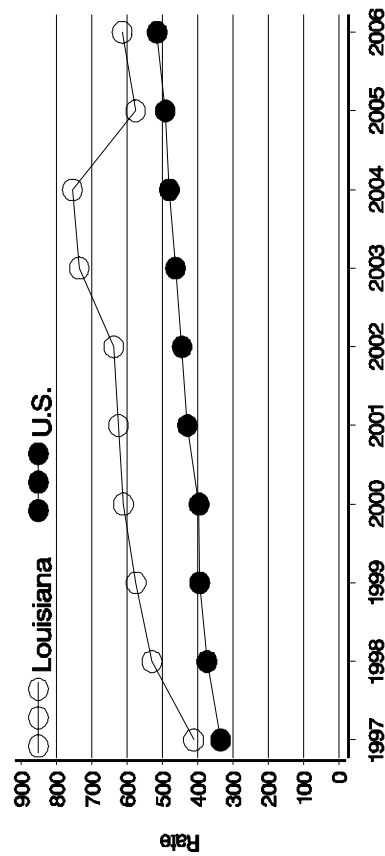


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

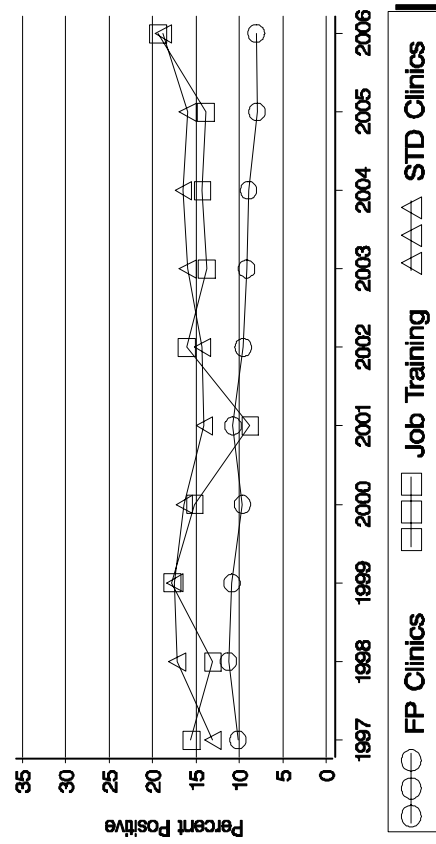
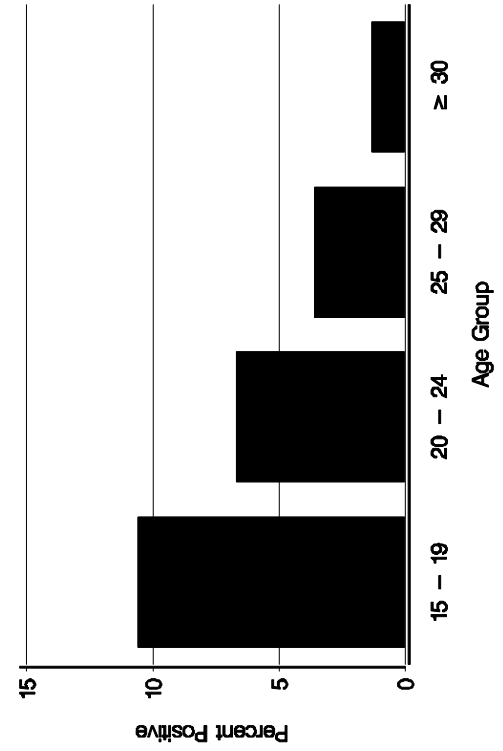


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	67	22,705	8.1
STD	2	768	18.8
Prenatal	11	1,411	10.1
Other	7	1,681	9.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Maine – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

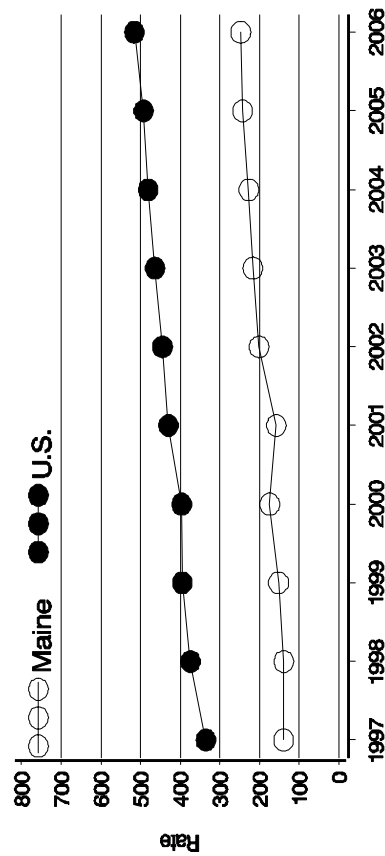


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

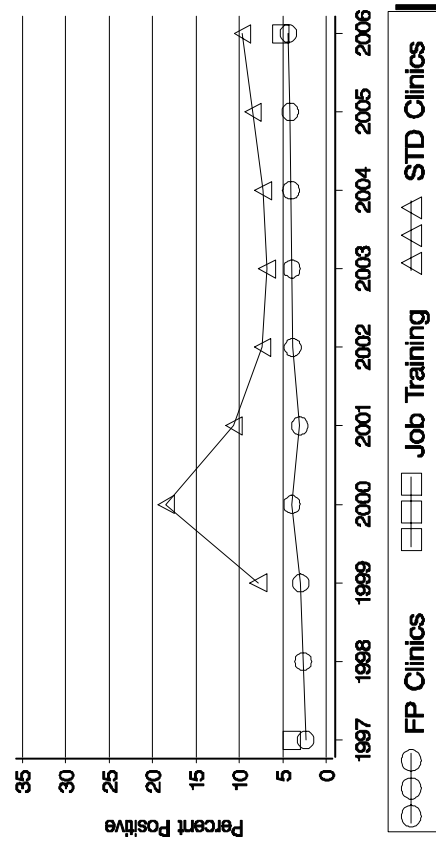
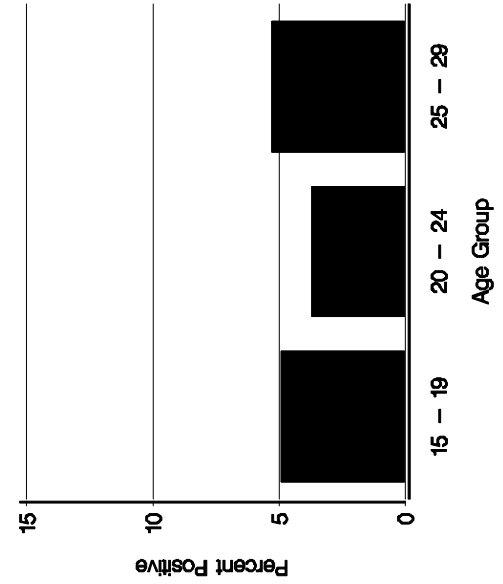


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	19	2,723	4.5
STD	3	248	9.7
Other	3	122	7.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Maryland — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

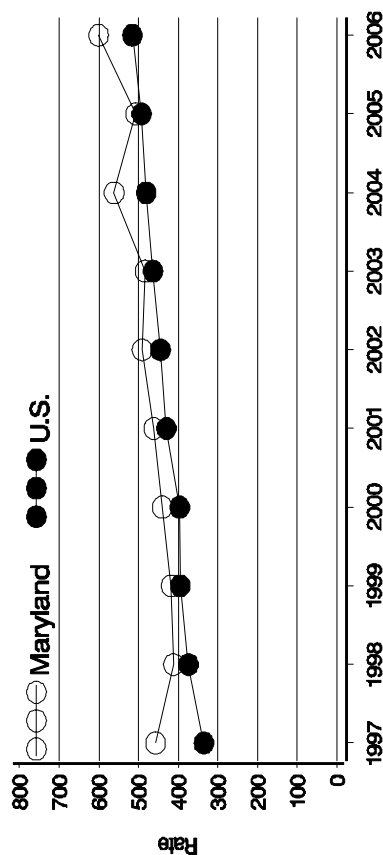


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

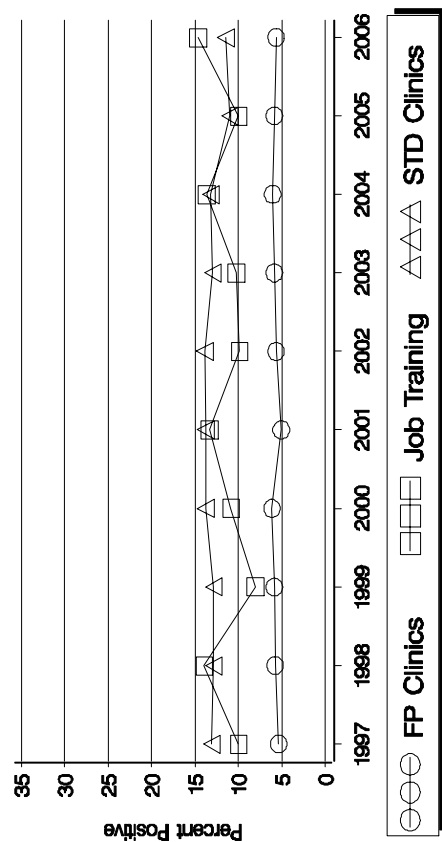
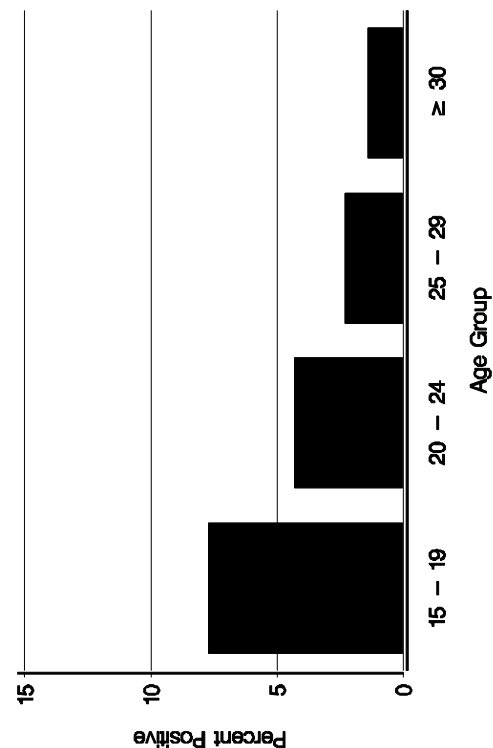


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	47	21,145	5.7
STD	22	9,541	11.5
Prenatal	4	1,029	3.8
Juvenile Detention	1	342	10.5
Other	17	2,316	8.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Massachusetts – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

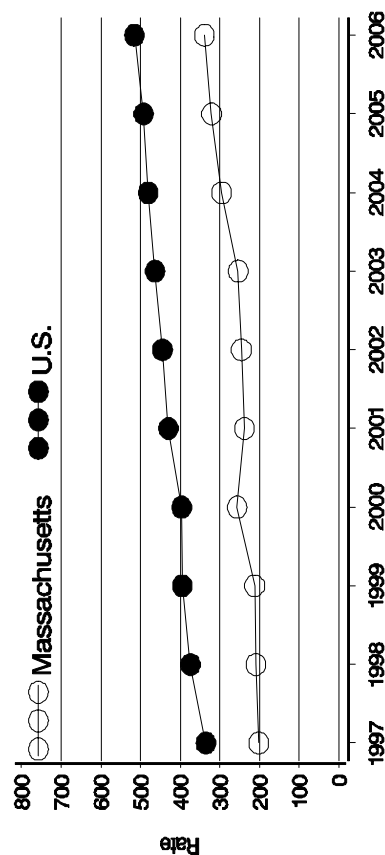


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

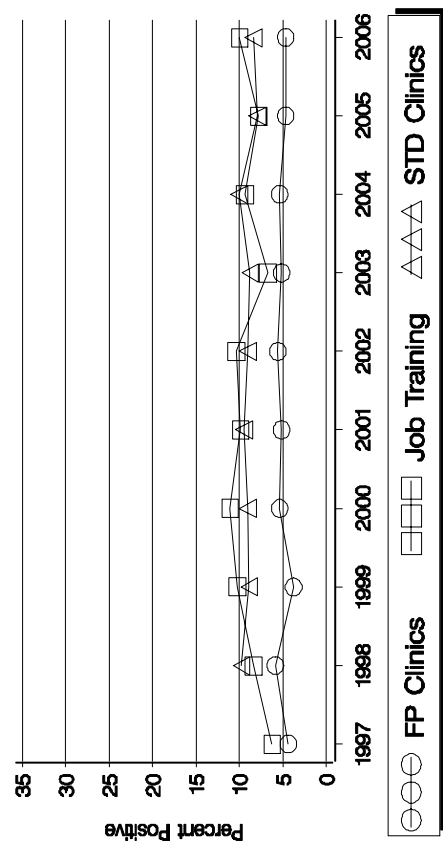
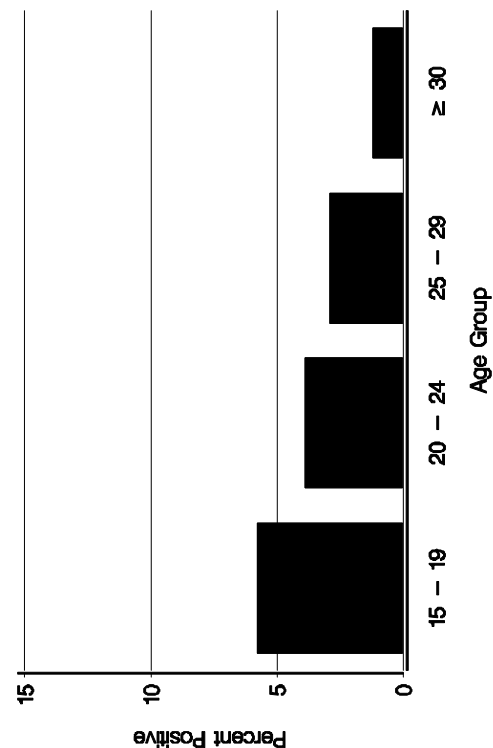


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	17	6,845	4.7
STD	7	1,359	8.4
Adult Corrections	1	210	9.5
Juvenile Detention	1	265	6.8
Other	6	711	6.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Michigan — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

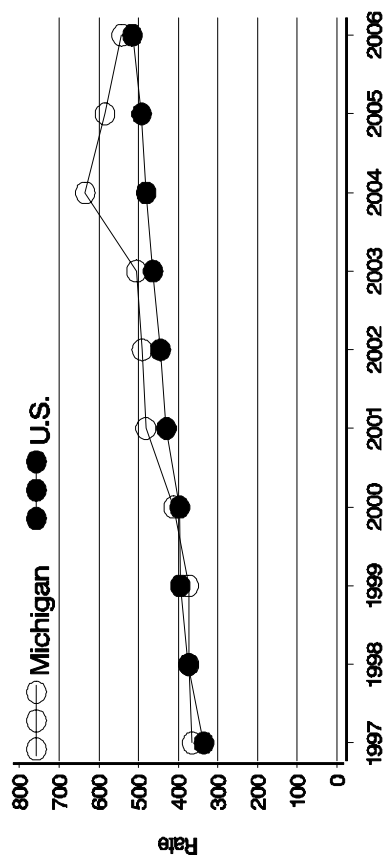


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

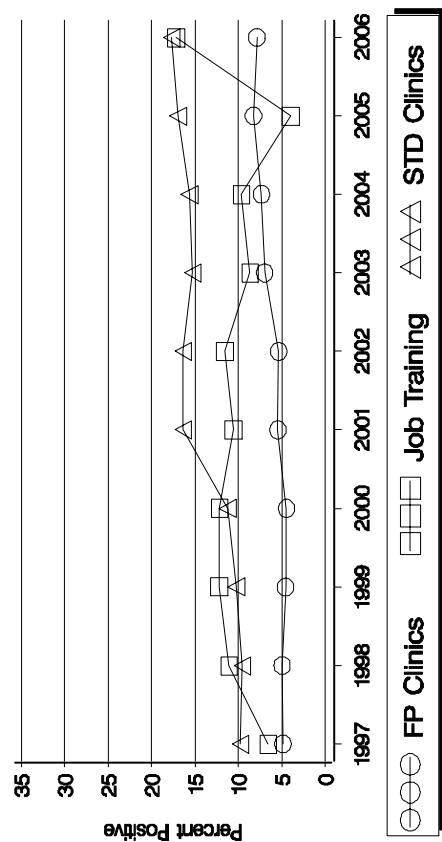
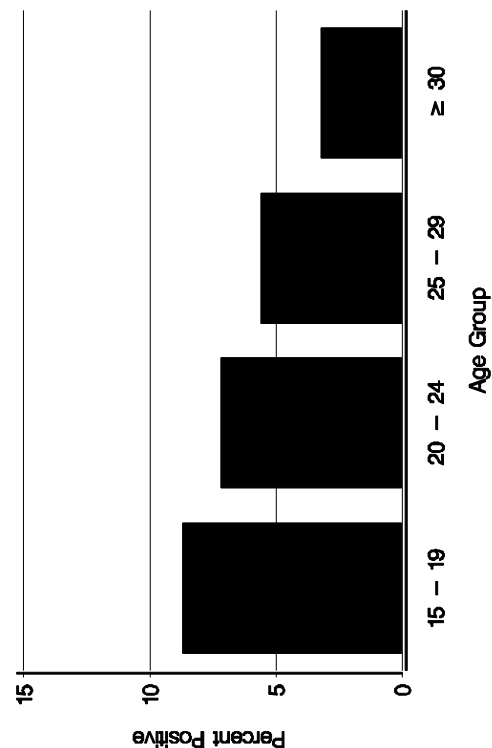


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	107	36,141	8.0
STD	22	5,601	17.8
Juvenile Detention	1	114	16.7
Other	45	7,670	14.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Minnesota — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

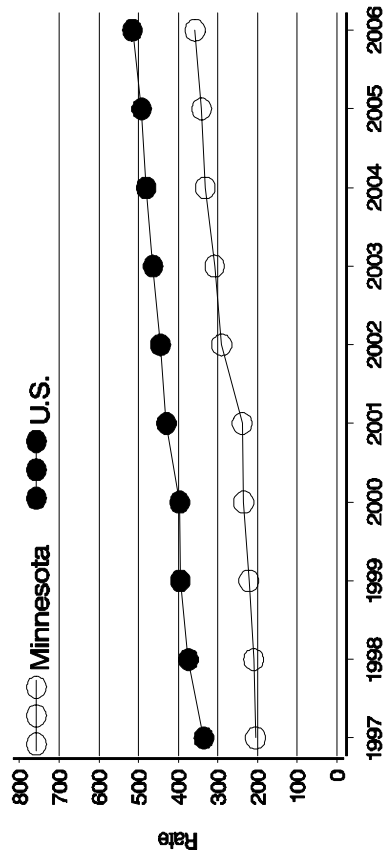


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

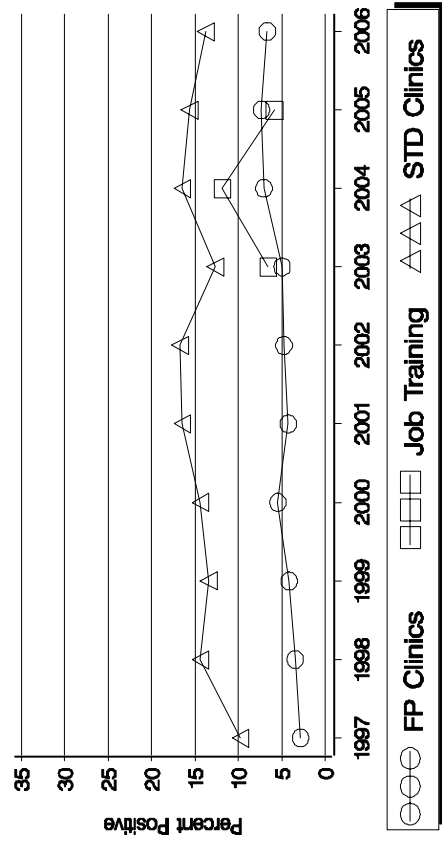
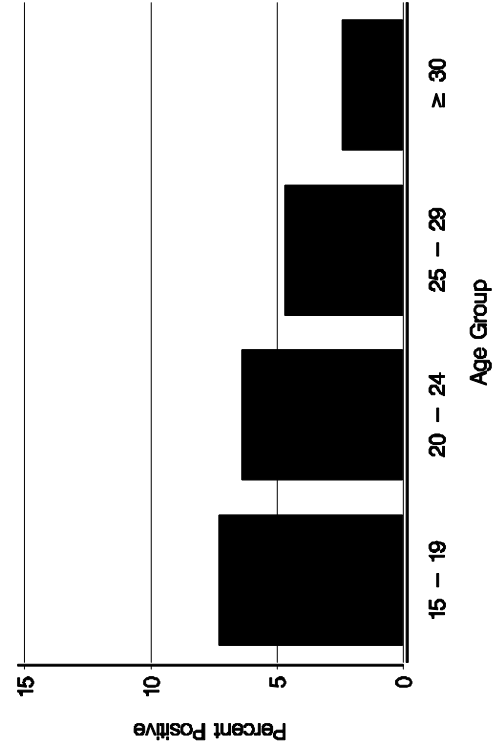


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	23	10,473	6.7
STD	1	652	13.8
Other	4	4,501	9.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Mississippi — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

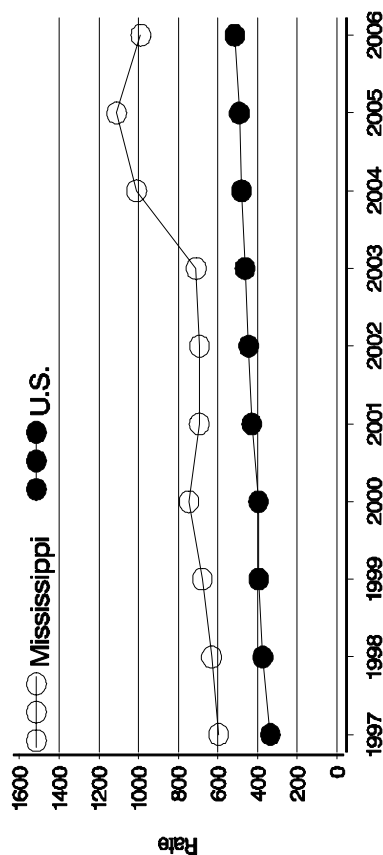


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

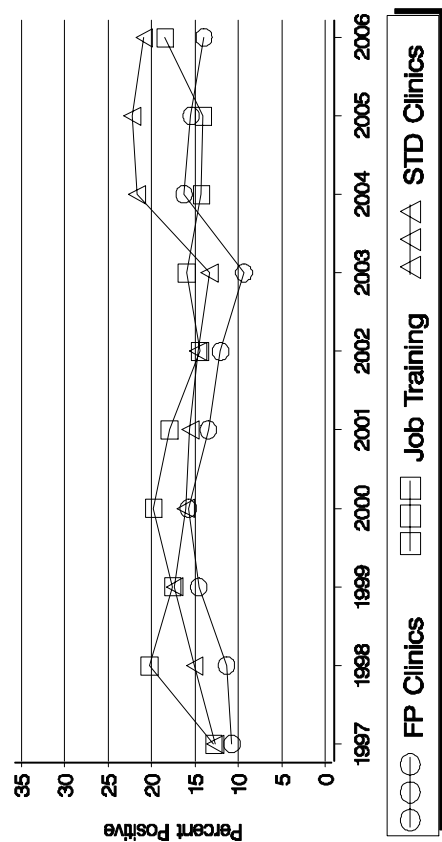
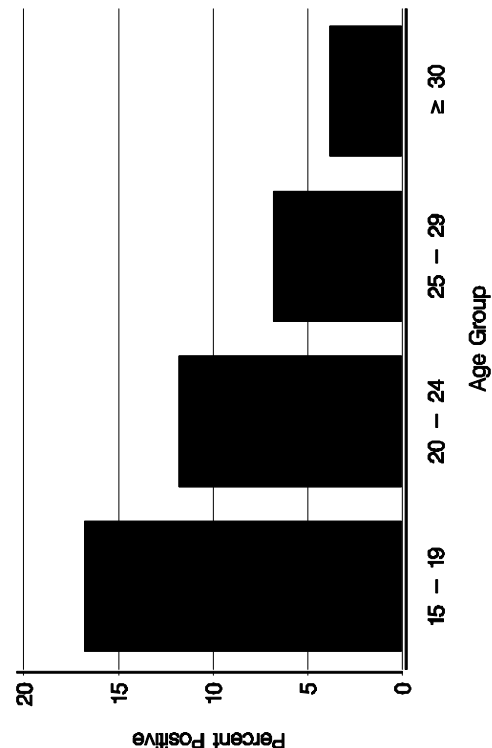


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	94	23,953	14.0
STD	47	6,140	20.8
Prenatal	28	3,733	14.3
Other	7	530	15.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Missouri — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

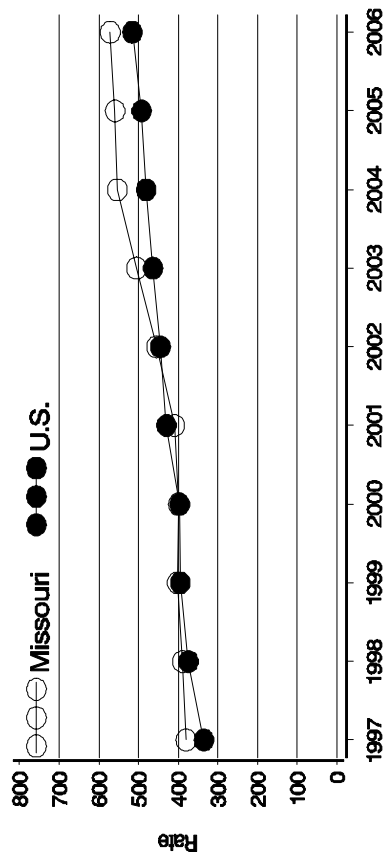


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

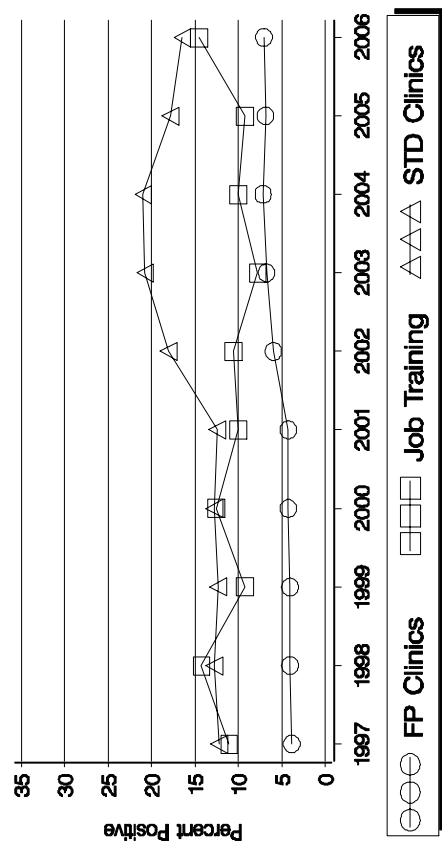
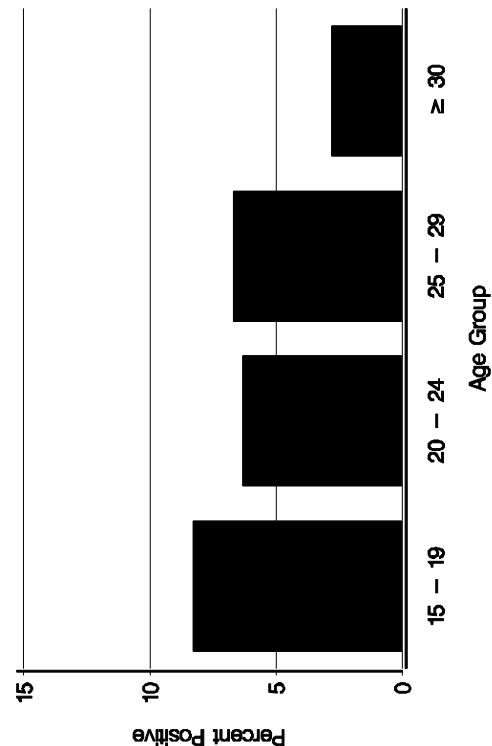


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	52	29,641	7.1
STD	22	5,108	16.8
Prenatal	1	240	11.7
Adult Corrections	1	230	10.0
Other	25	7,457	12.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Montana – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

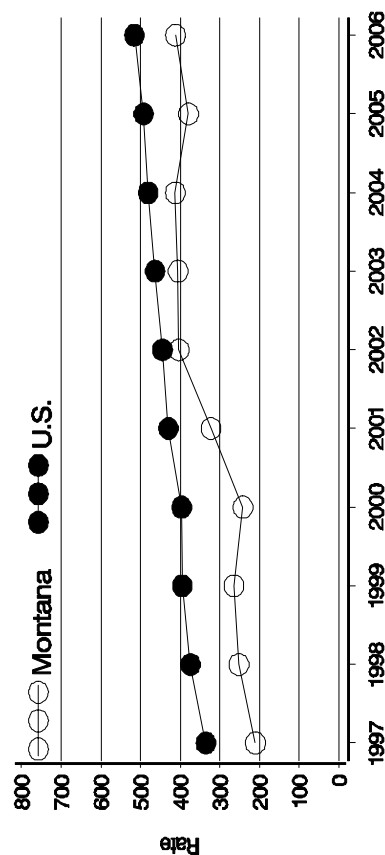


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

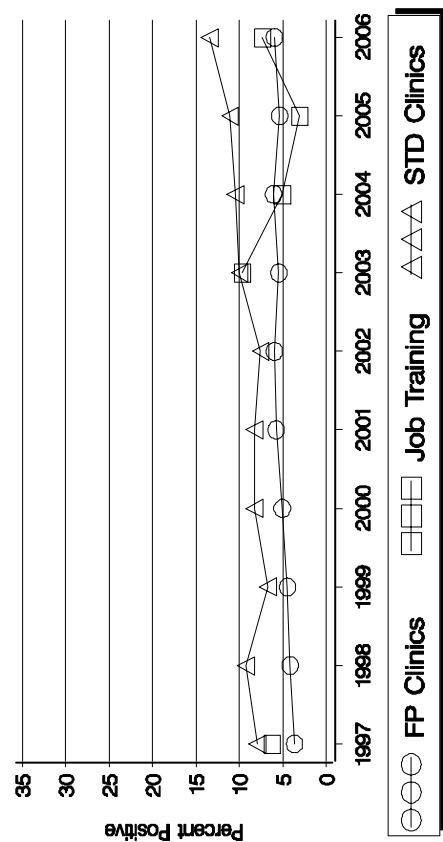
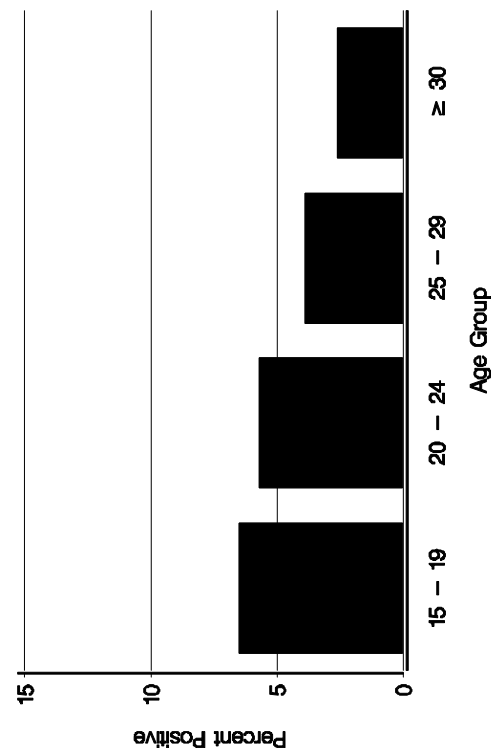


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	20	7,432	6.0
STD	2	210	14.3
IHS	8	1,985	11.8
Other	19	1,842	7.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Nebraska — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

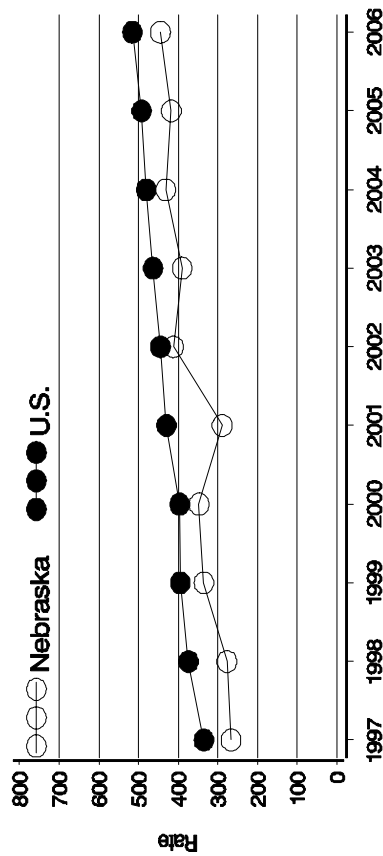


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

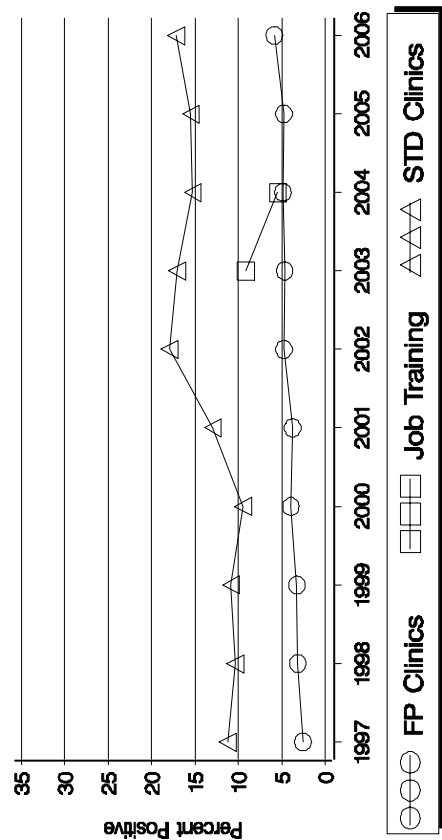
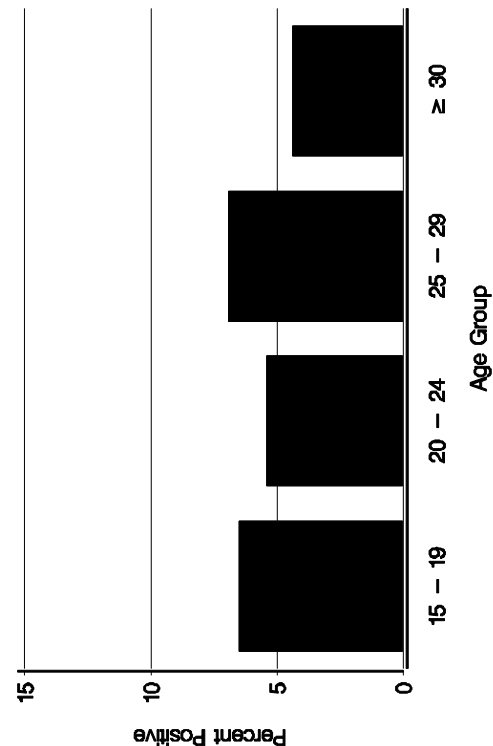


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	30	6,579	5.9
STD	3	979	17.4
Prenatal	4	747	7.6
Juvenile Detention	1	200	15.0
IHS	2	382	11.5
Other	12	1,061	11.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Nevada – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

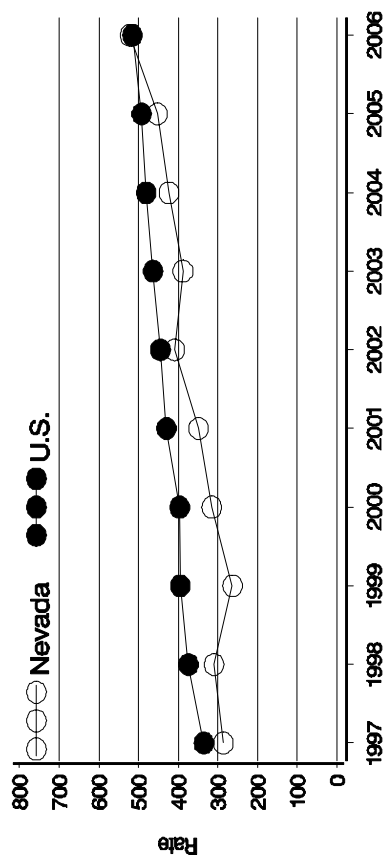


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

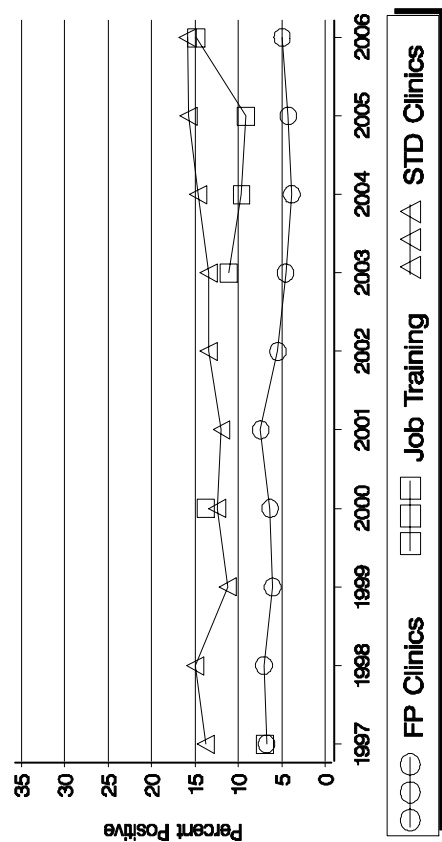
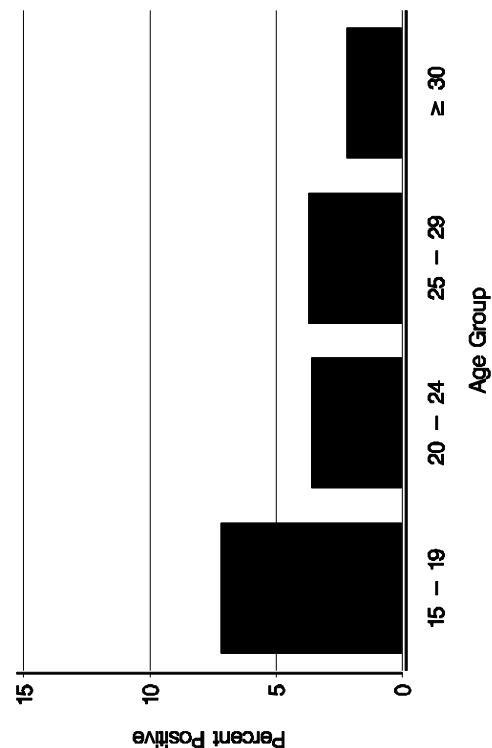


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	15	3,946	5.0
STD	6	2,144	15.7
Juvenile Detention	2	291	24.7
Other	2	1,333	7.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



New Hampshire – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

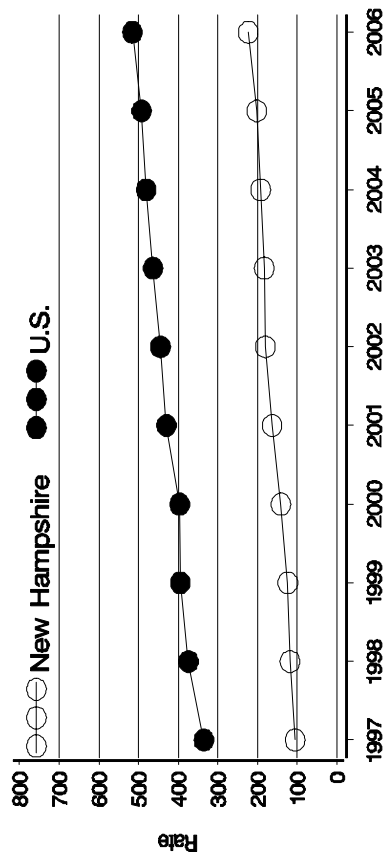


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

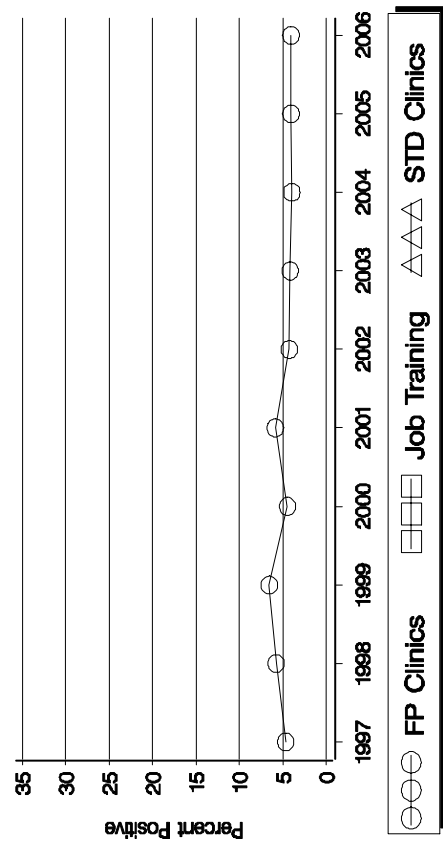
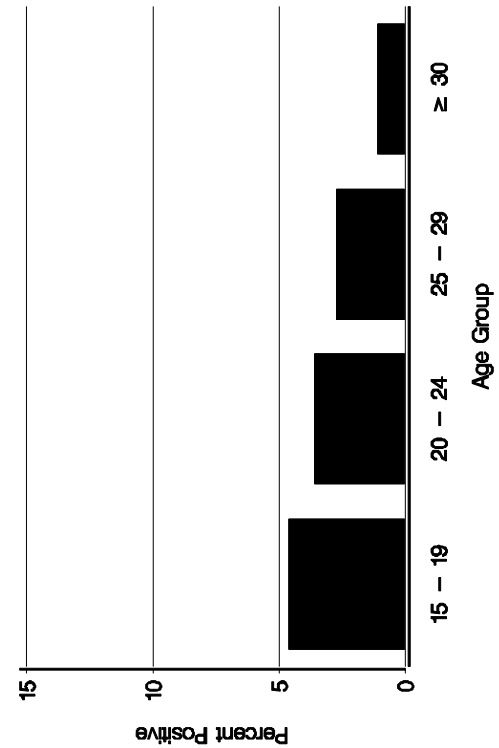


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	16	8,412	4.1
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



New Jersey – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

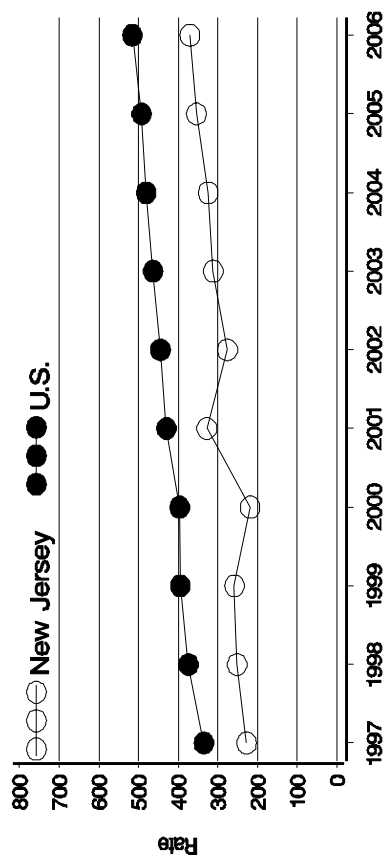


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

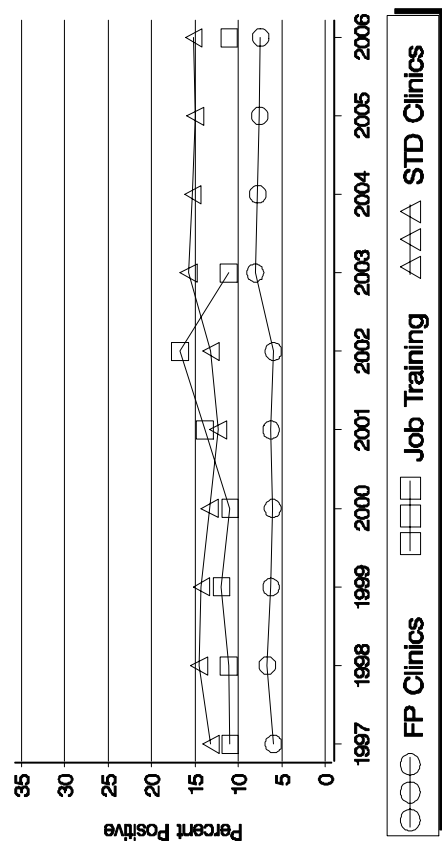
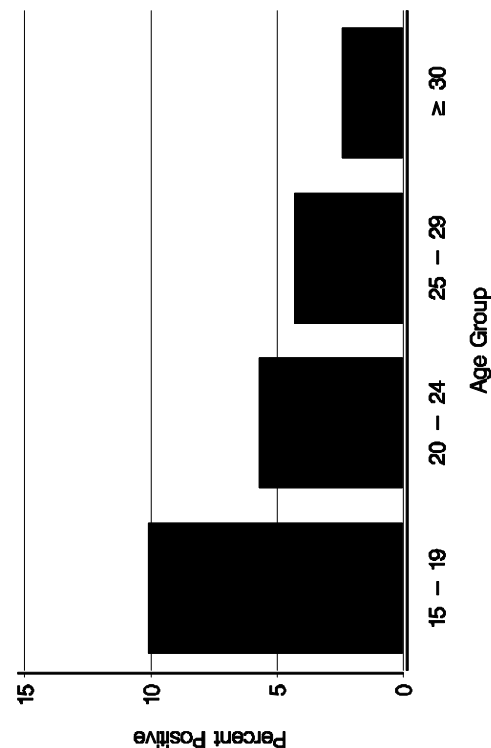


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	43	32,083	7.5
STD	16	3,598	15.1
Juvenile Detention	1	163	22.1
Other	20	3,746	7.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



New Mexico – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

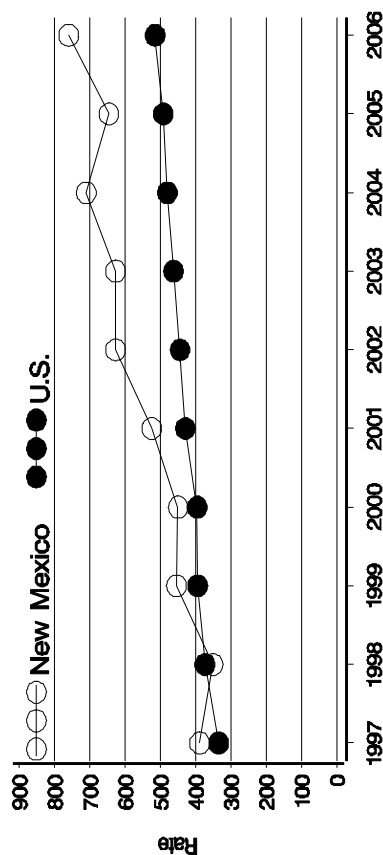


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

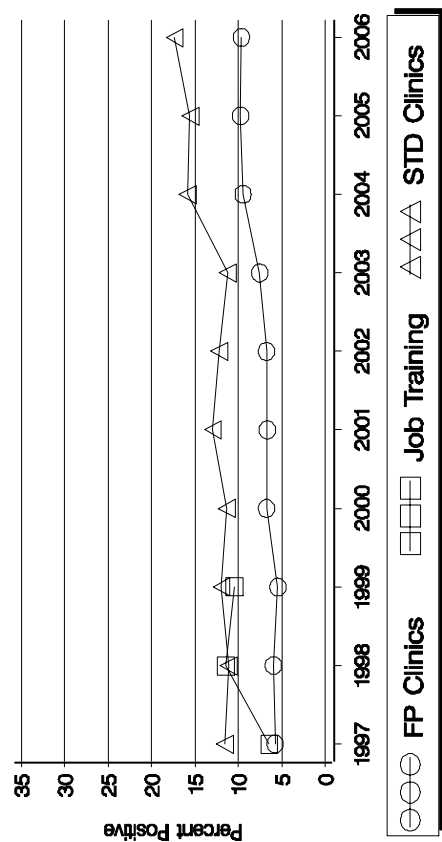
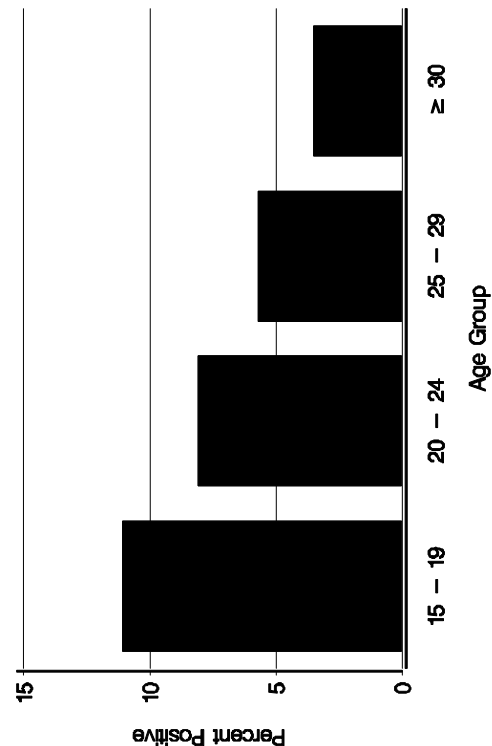


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	52	8,726	9.7
STD	26	3,872	17.3
Prenatal	6	337	5.6
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



New York — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

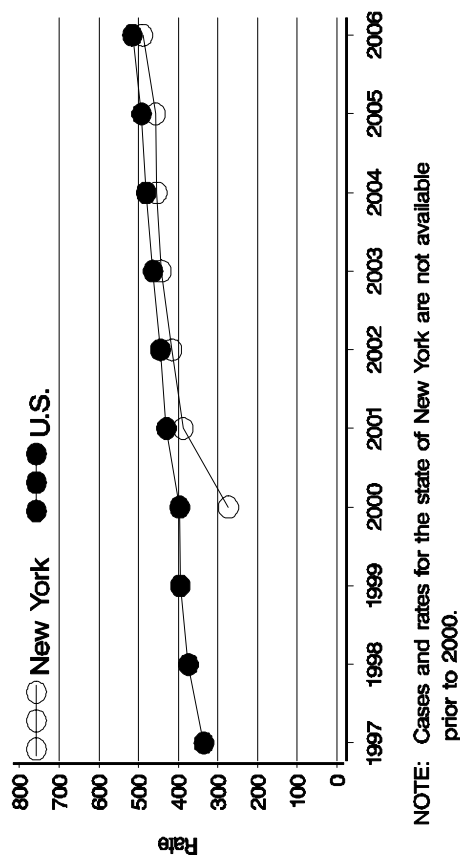


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	85	71,369	4.6
STD	23	18,042	13.8
Prenatal	8	2,187	3.5
Juvenile Detention	4	766	19.1
Other	14	7,354	9.5

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

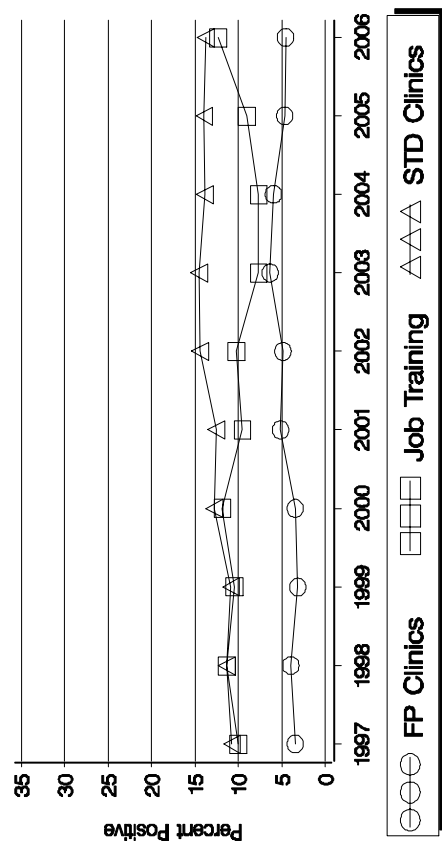
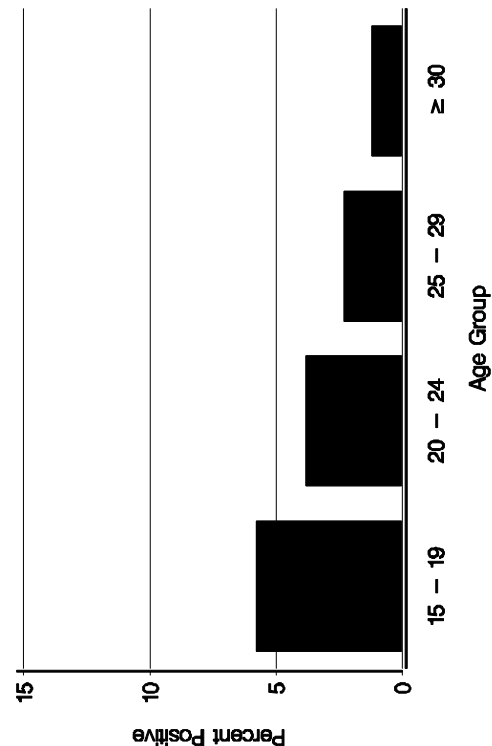


Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



North Carolina – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

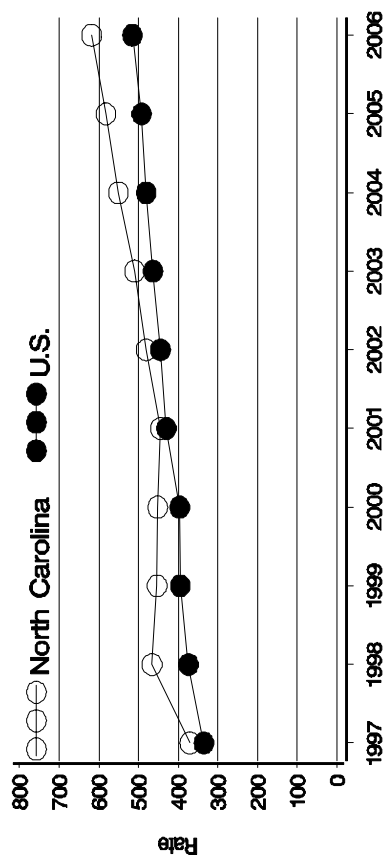


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

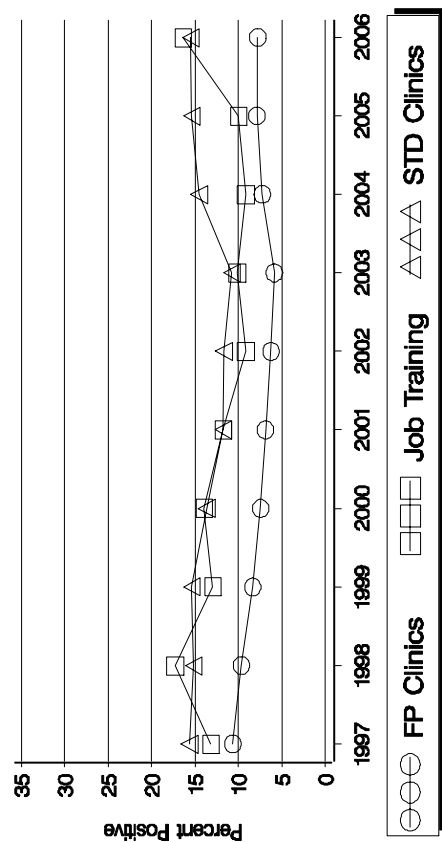
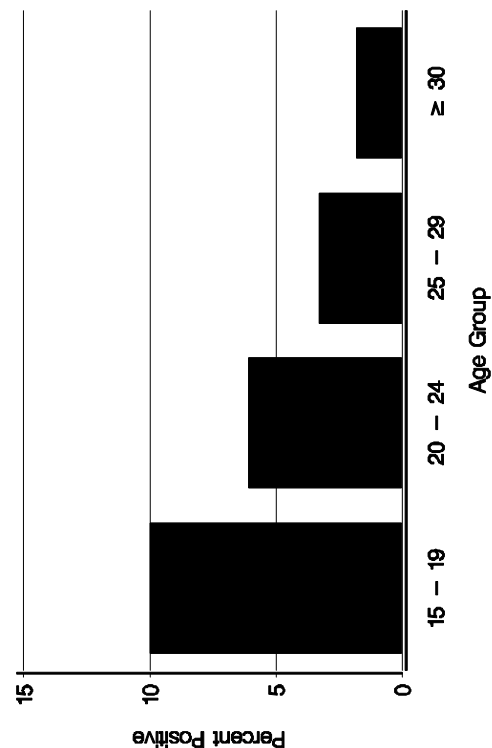


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	110	37,497	7.8
STD	95	13,517	15.6
Prenatal	79	17,598	8.0
Other	4	254	3.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



North Dakota – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

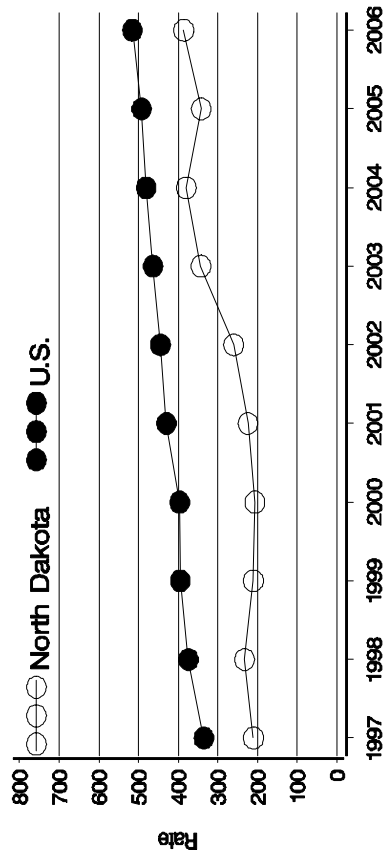


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

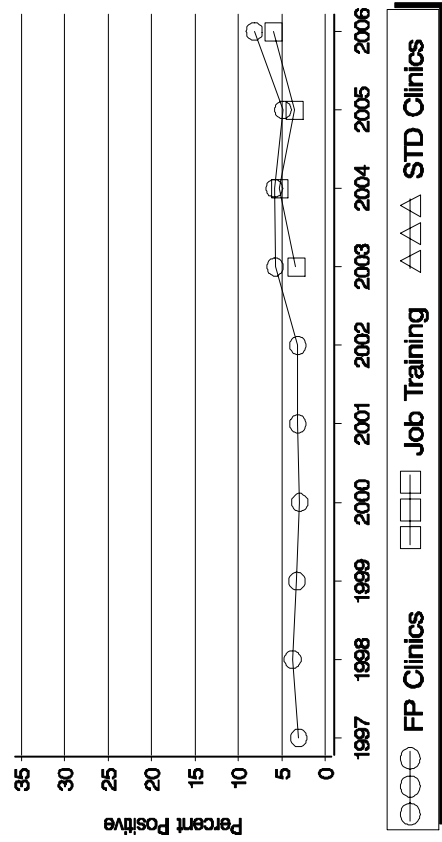
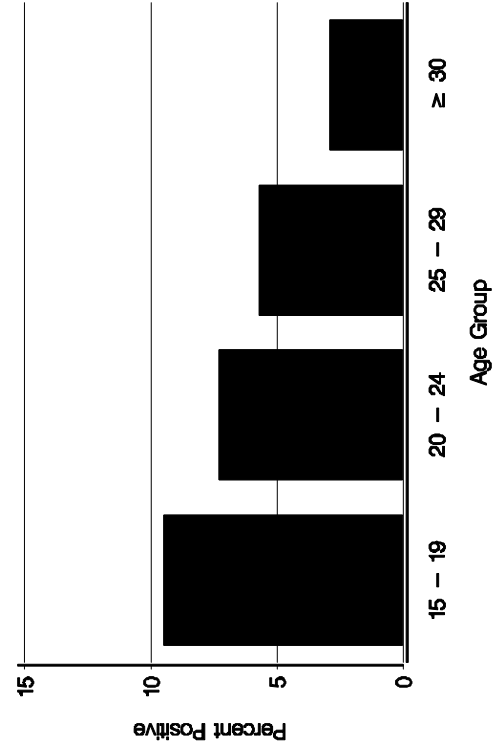


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	6	4,024	8.2
STD	NA	NA	NA
IHS	6	1,433	11.1
Other	7	1,378	5.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Ohio – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

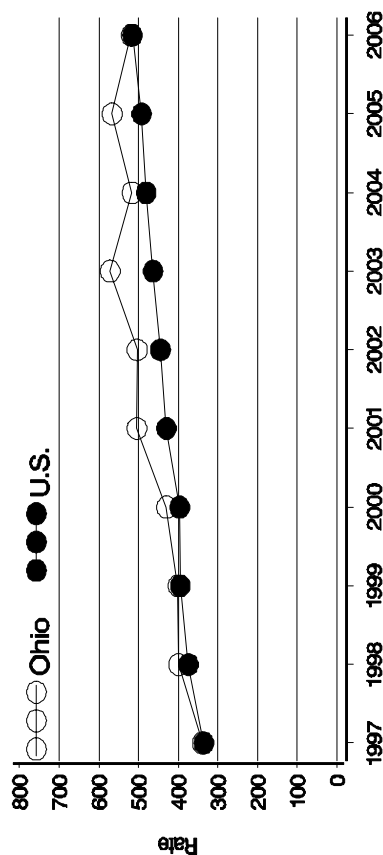


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

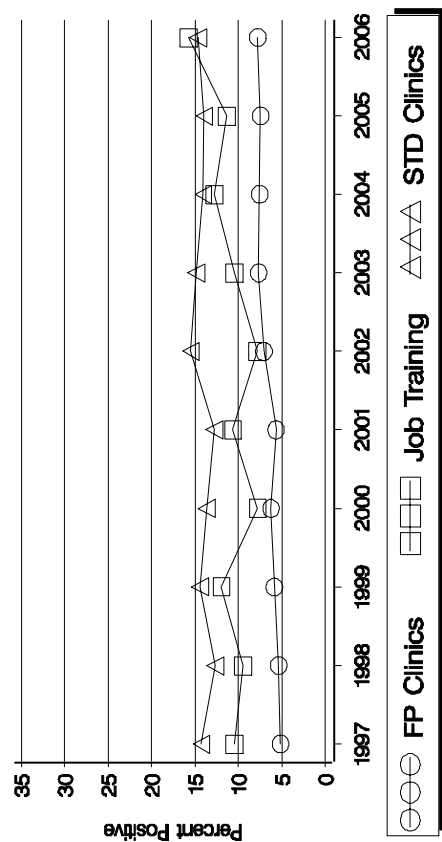
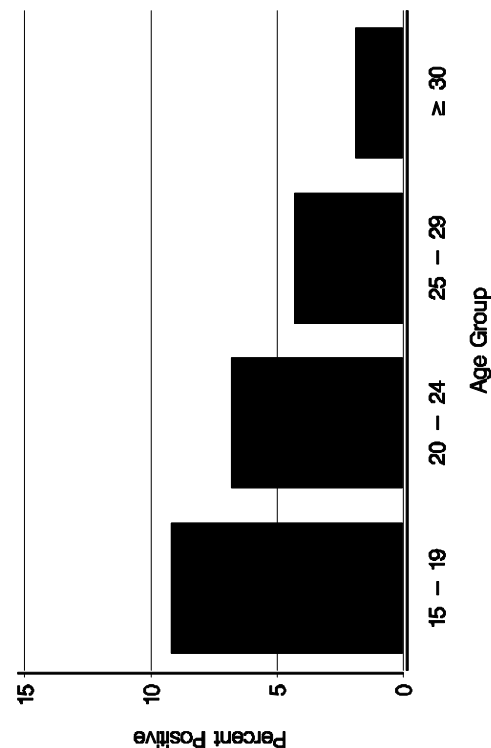


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	52	33,267	7.8
STD	22	4,998	14.7
Juvenile Detention	3	610	19.2
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Oklahoma — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

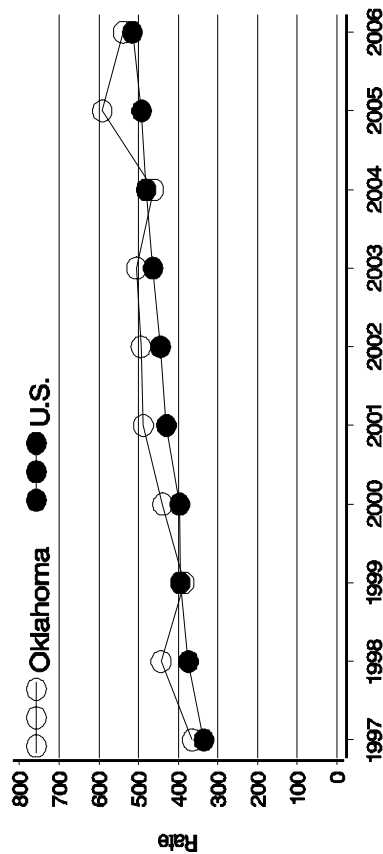


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

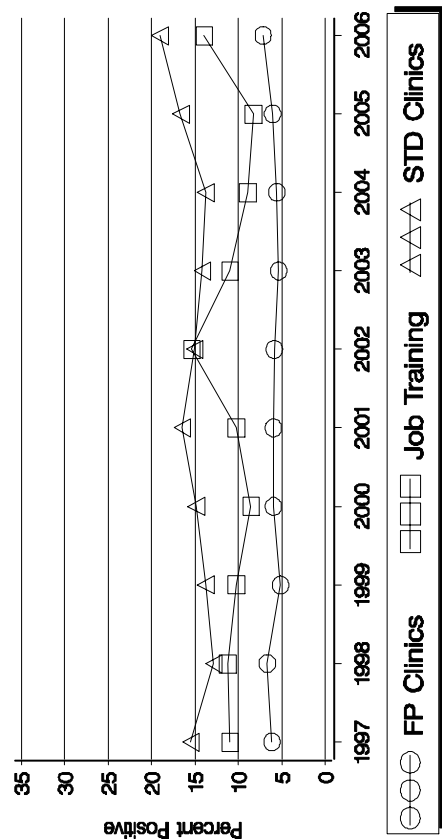
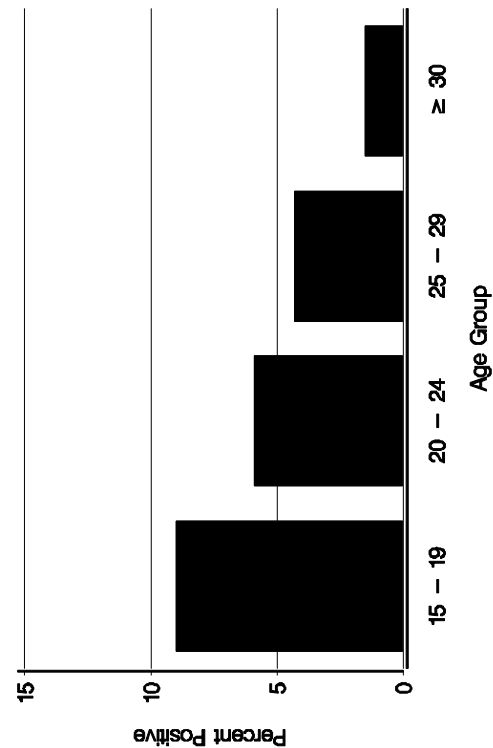


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	162	24,671	7.2
STD	62	6,418	19.1
Prenatal	15	666	6.9
Other	13	1,296	9.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Oregon – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

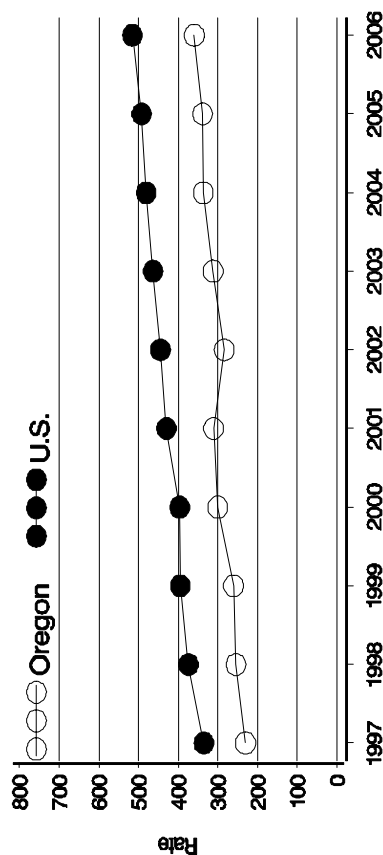


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

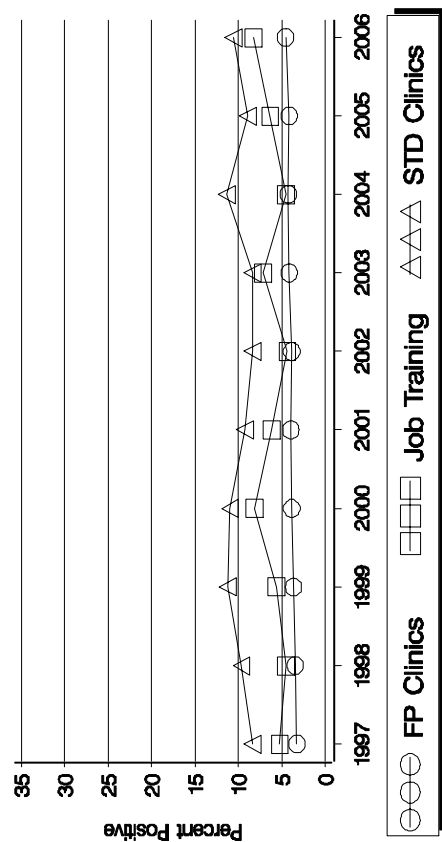
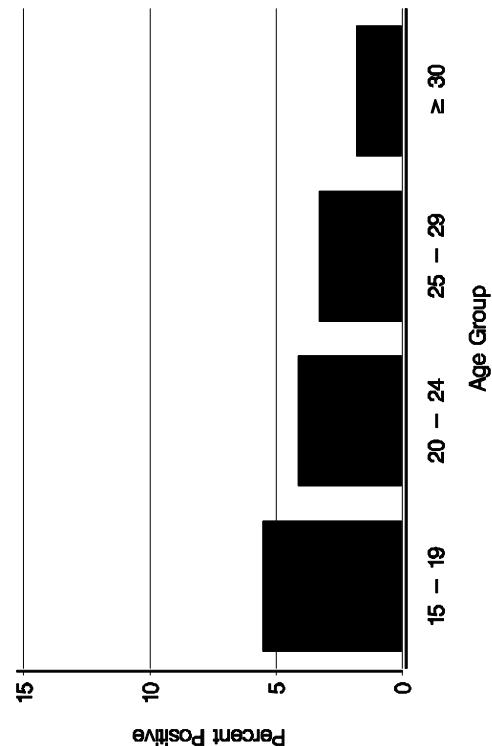


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	68	29,529	4.6
STD	22	2,047	10.8
Prenatal	6	516	4.7
Juvenile Detention	2	308	10.4
Other	24	5,195	4.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Pennsylvania – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997 – 2006

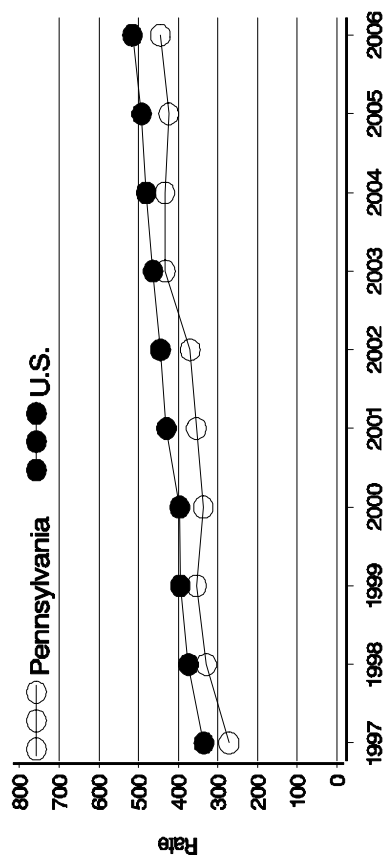


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

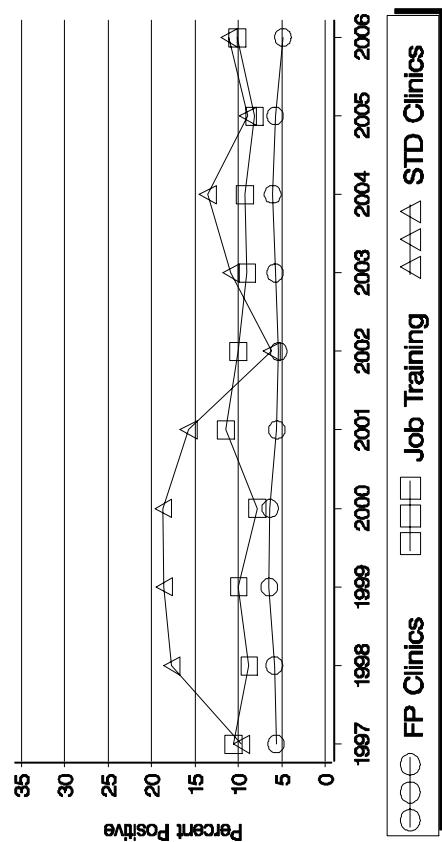
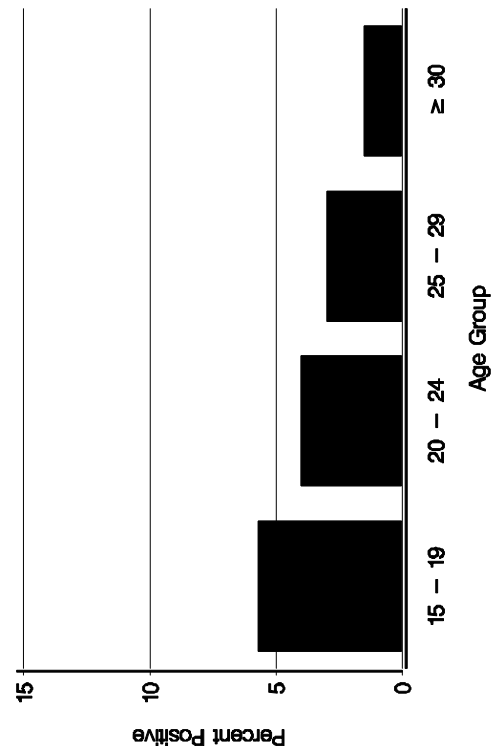


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	148	93,859	4.9
STD	65	16,092	11.1
Prenatal	1	594	10.6
Adult Corrections	1	160	11.9
Other	24	11,163	5.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Rhode Island – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

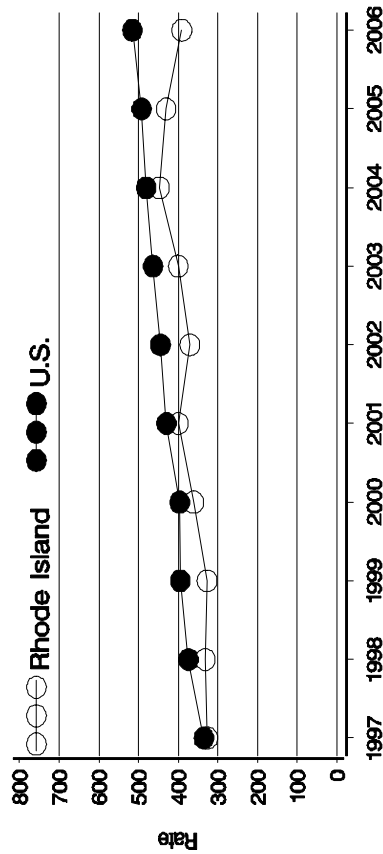


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

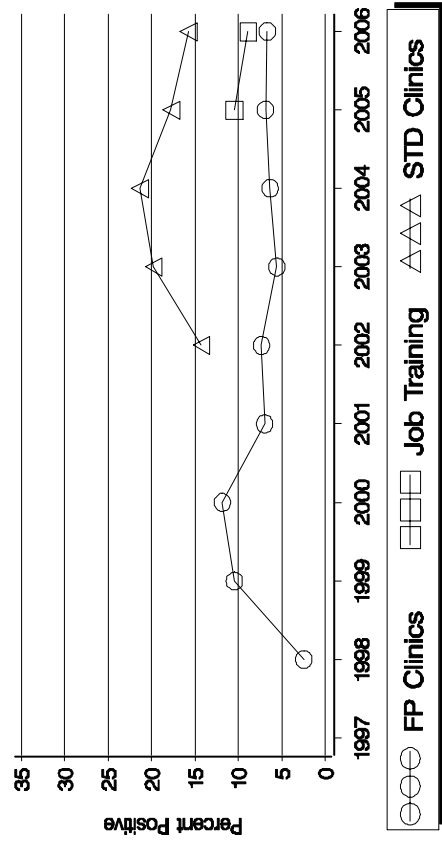
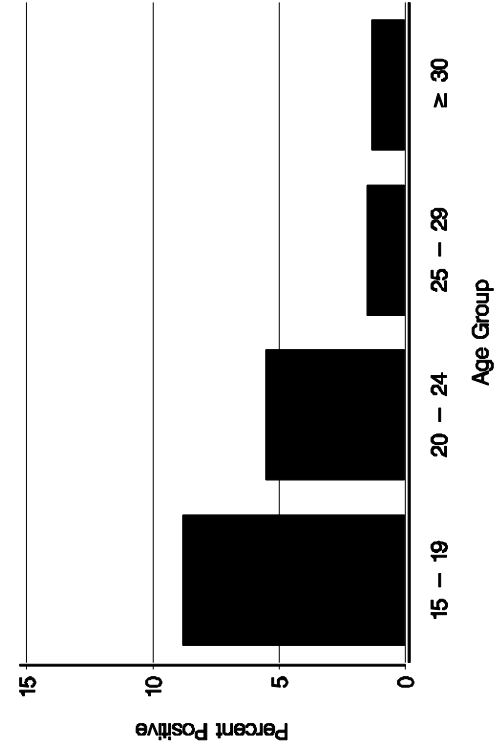


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	8	2,488	6.7
STD	1	361	15.8
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



South Carolina – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

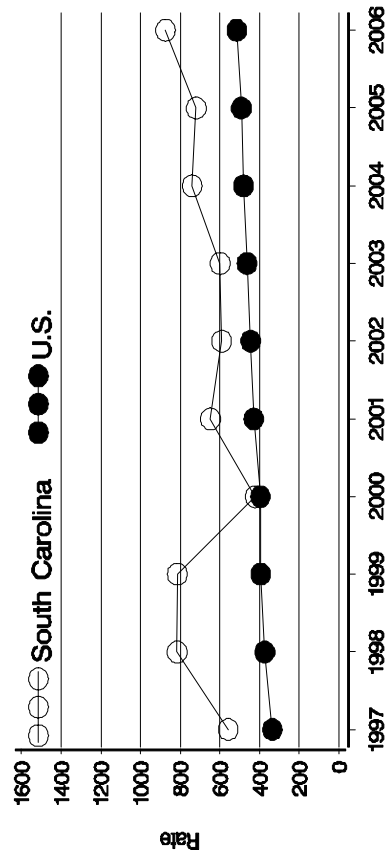


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

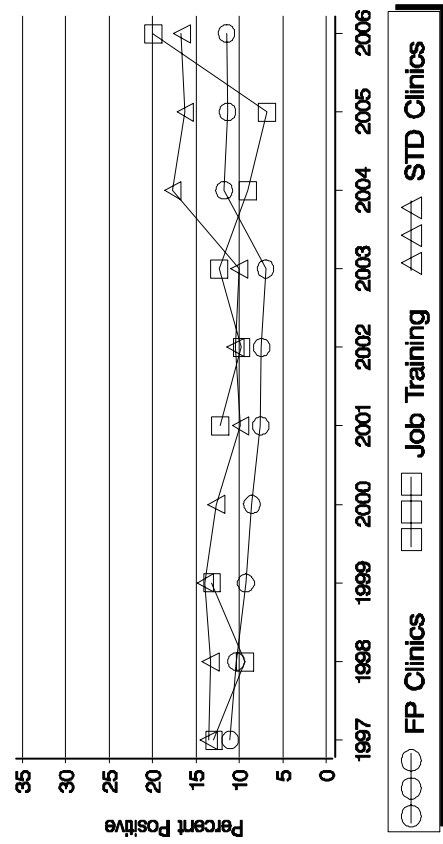
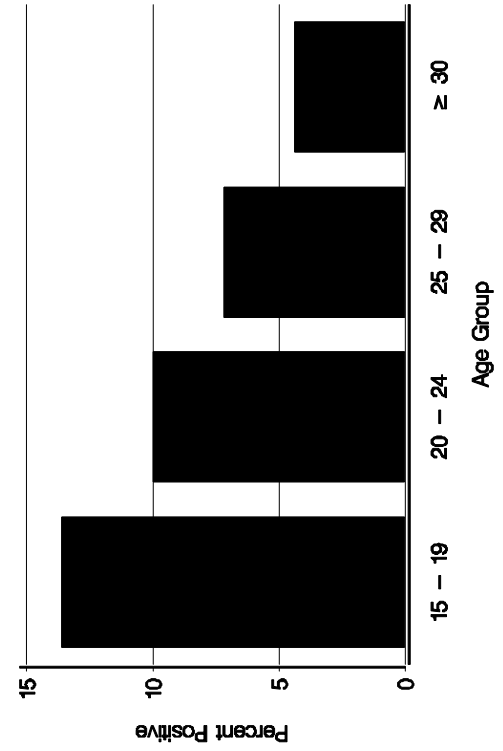


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	71	31,656	11.5
STD	53	11,233	16.7
Prenatal	1	113	13.3
Other	3	461	17.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



South Dakota – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

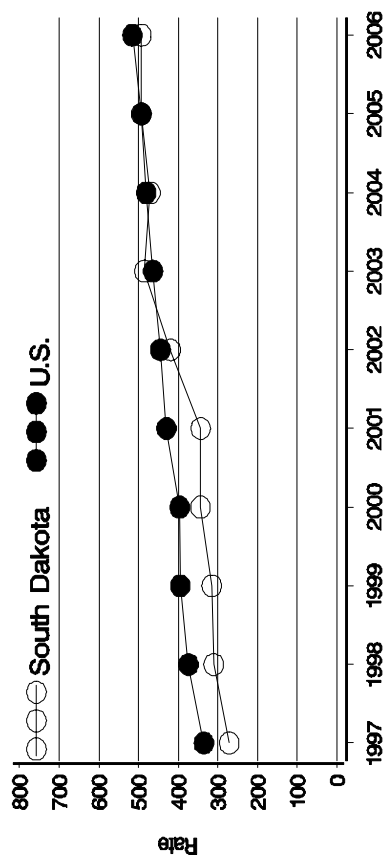


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

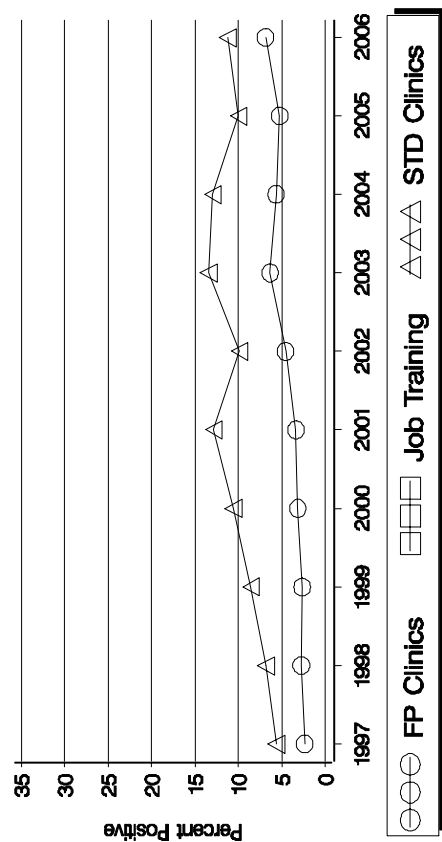
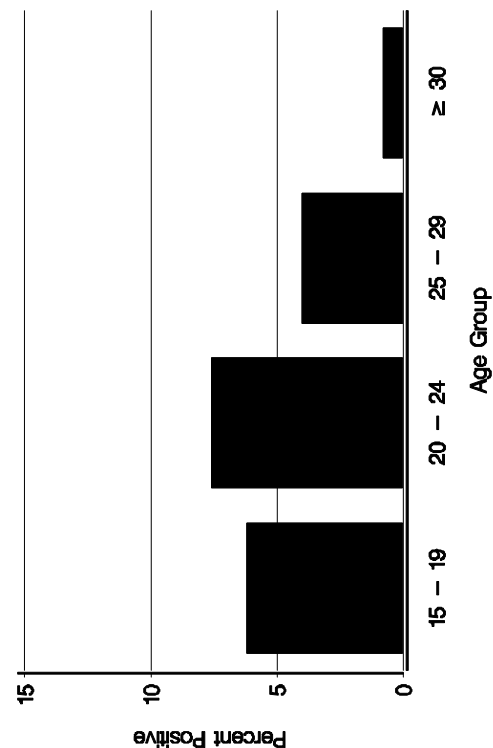


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	9	1,940	6.9
STD	4	628	11.3
IHS	7	1,350	13.6
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Tennessee — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

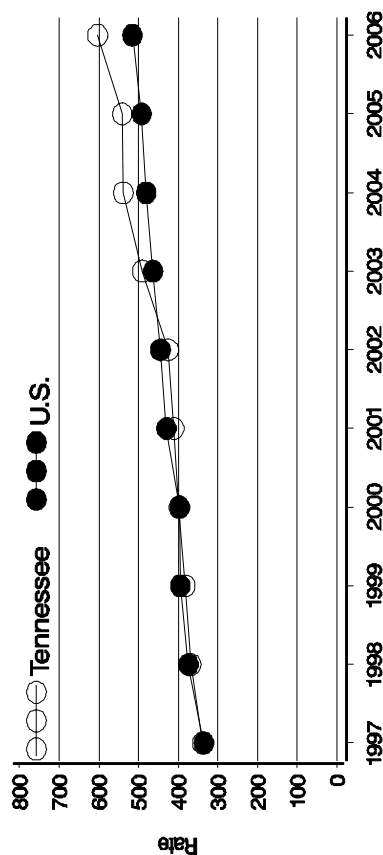


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

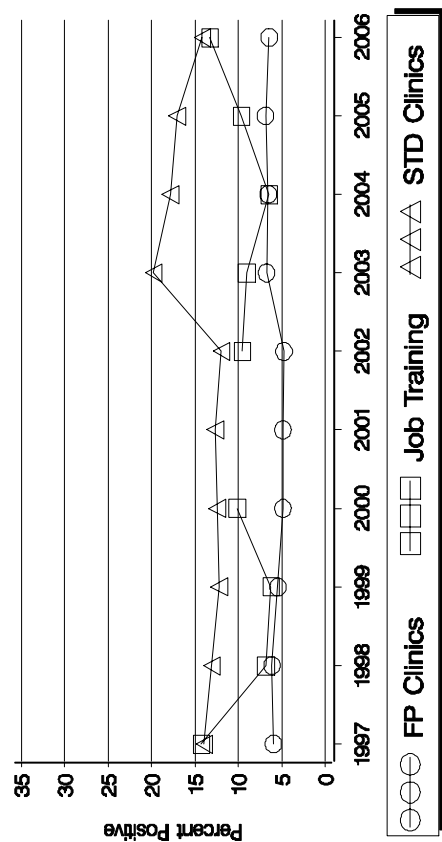
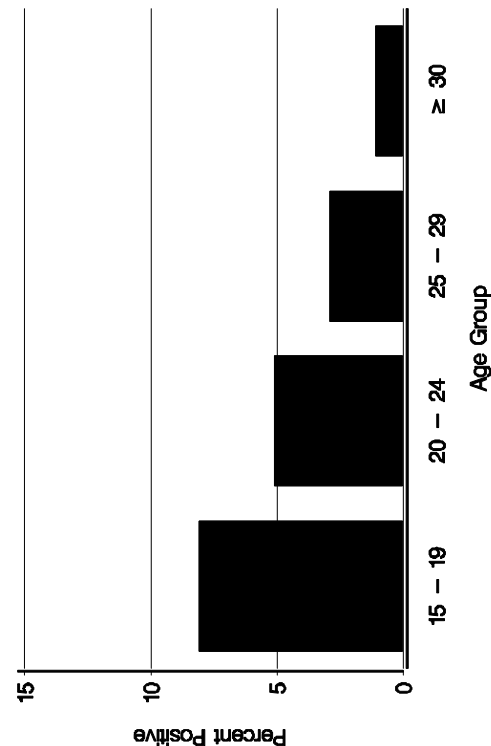


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	114	26,329	6.5
STD	112	17,748	14.4
Prenatal	9	953	5.7
Juvenile Detention	1	544	11.4
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Texas – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

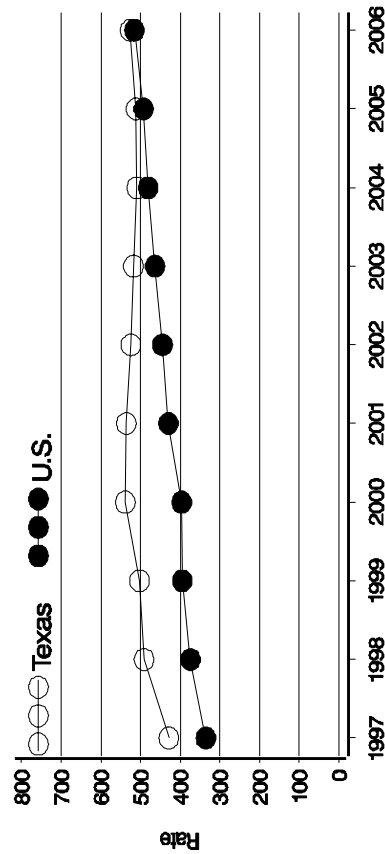


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

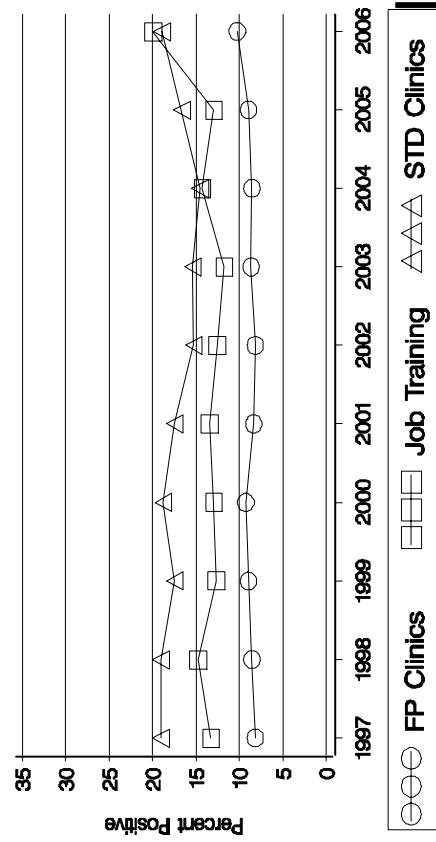
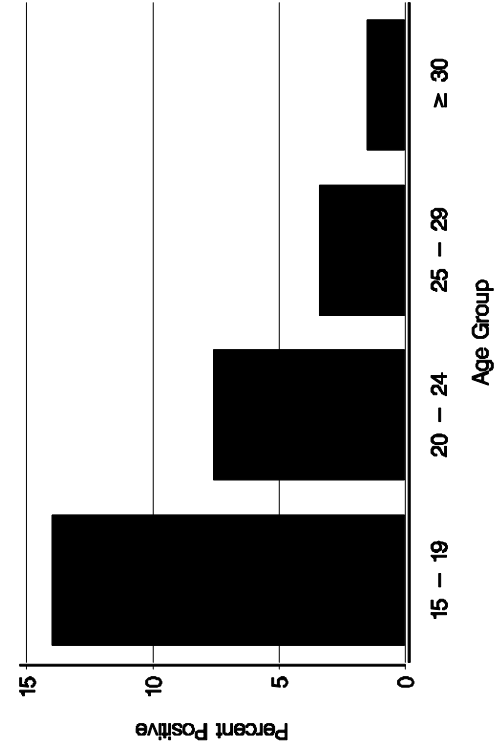


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	31	18,365	10.3
STD	18	11,329	18.9
Prenatal	5	1,691	9.0
Adult Corrections	4	1,203	23.0
Other	2	188	10.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Utah – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

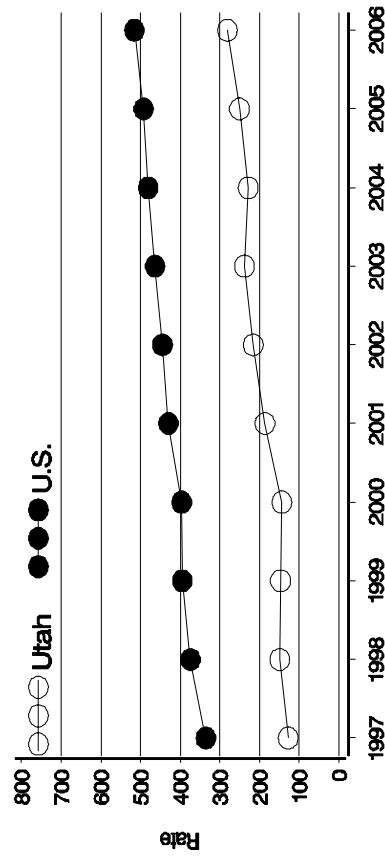


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

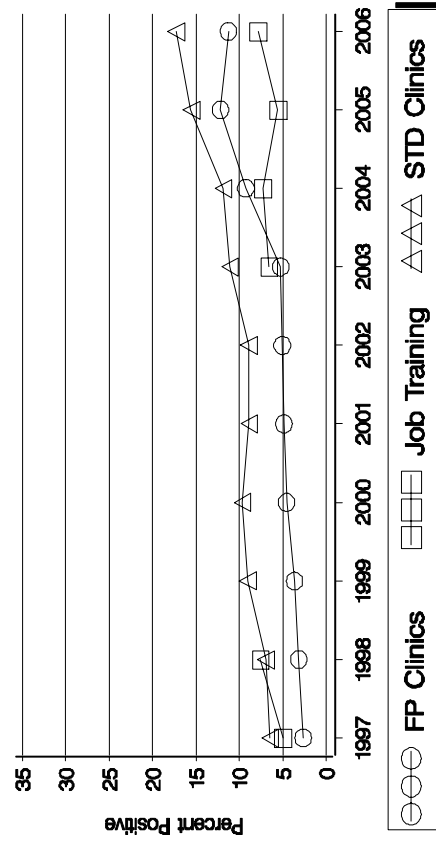
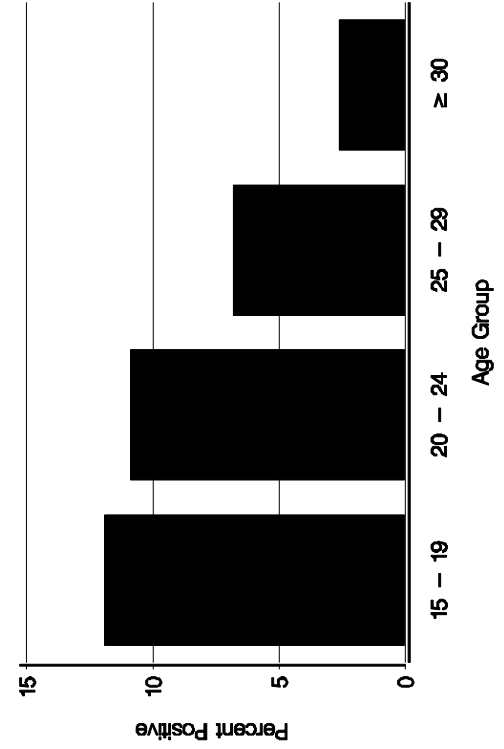


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	10	3,724	11.5
STD	6	894	17.8
Juvenile Detention	1	176	13.6
Other	20	1,961	8.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Vermont -- 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

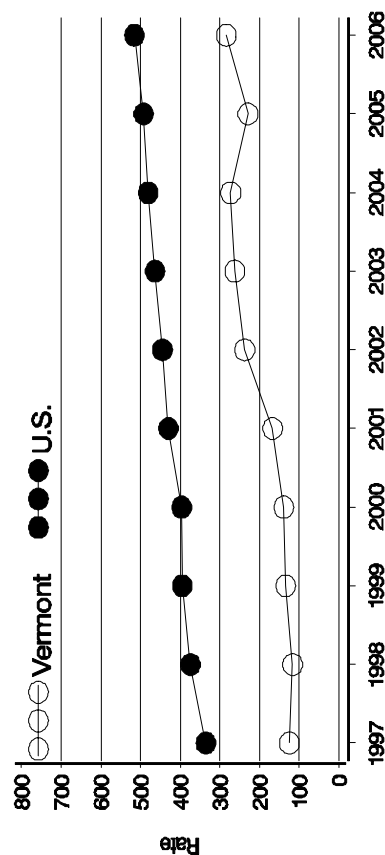


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

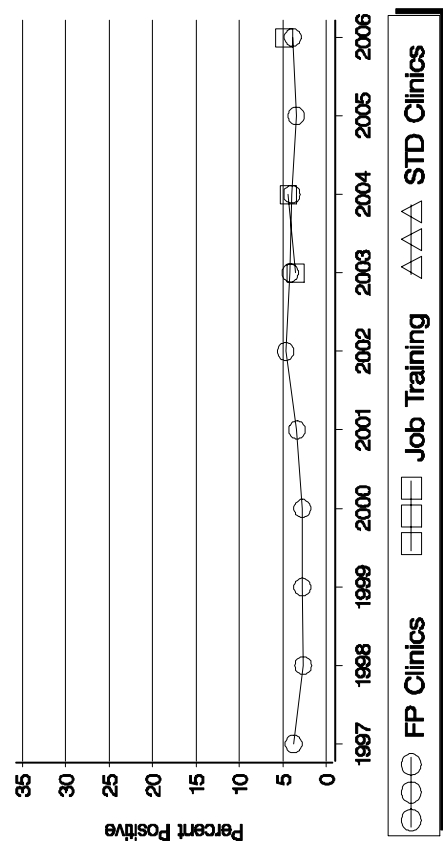
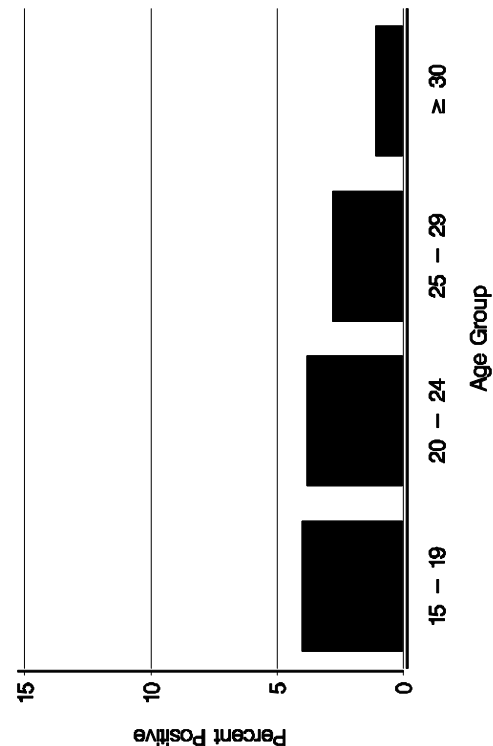


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	14	7,260	3.9
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Virginia – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

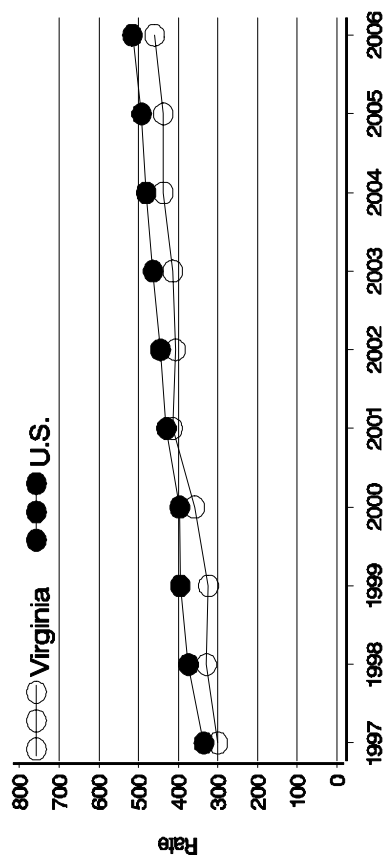


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

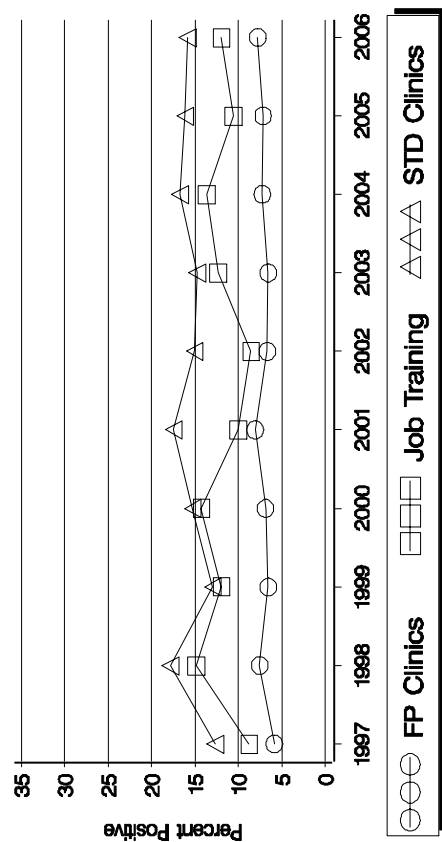
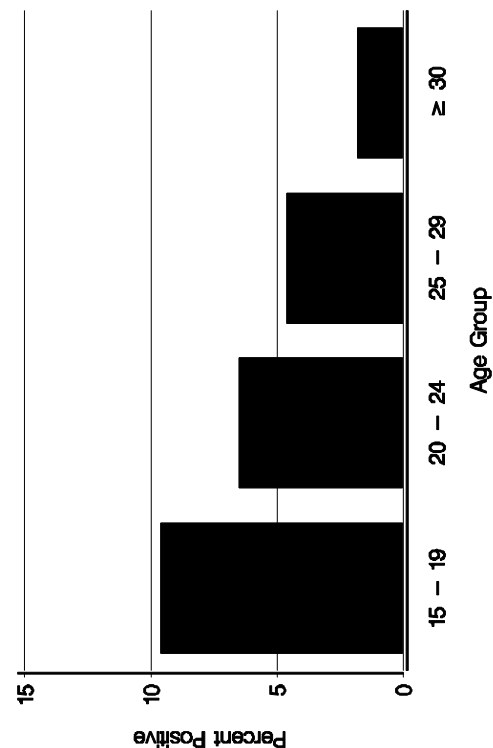


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	117	25,193	7.8
STD	55	12,599	16.0
Prenatal	39	5,376	8.8
Other	10	2,590	6.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Washington — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

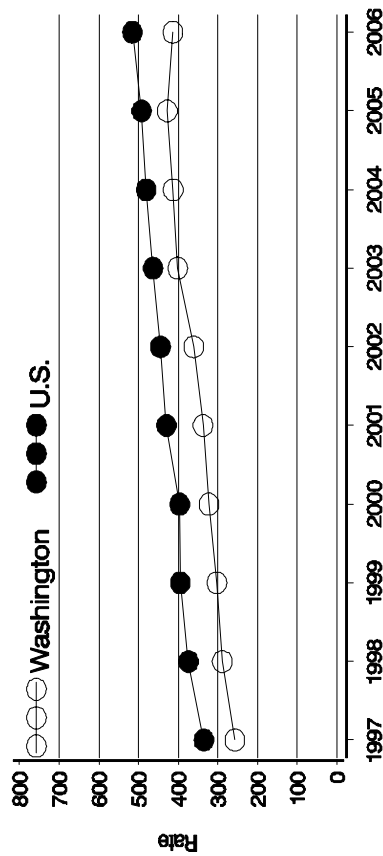


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

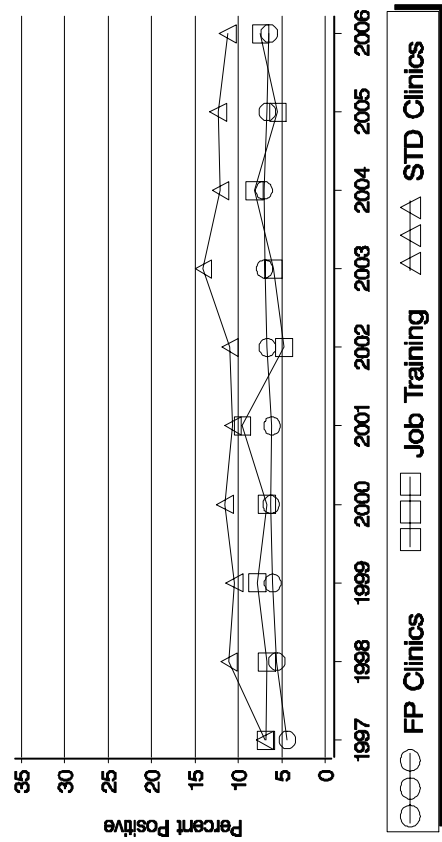
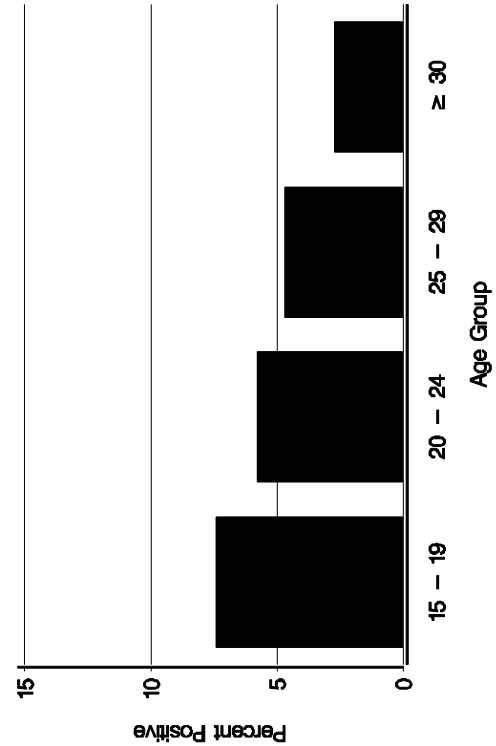


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	62	35,026	6.5
STD	7	1,383	11.1
Adult Corrections	1	168	10.1
Juvenile Detention	1	114	21.1
Other	21	6,290	6.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



West Virginia – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

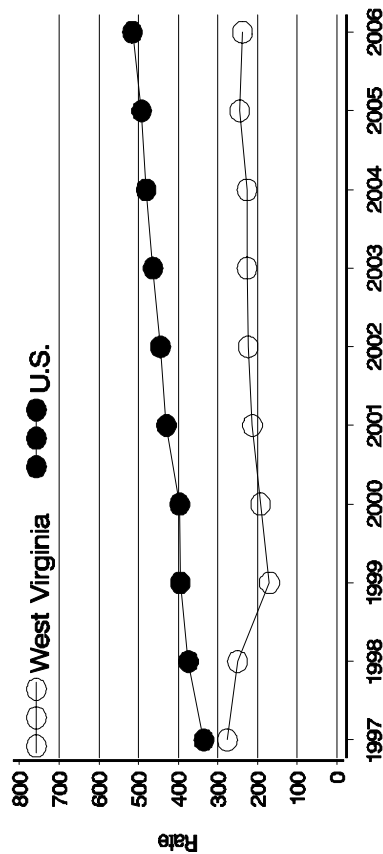


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

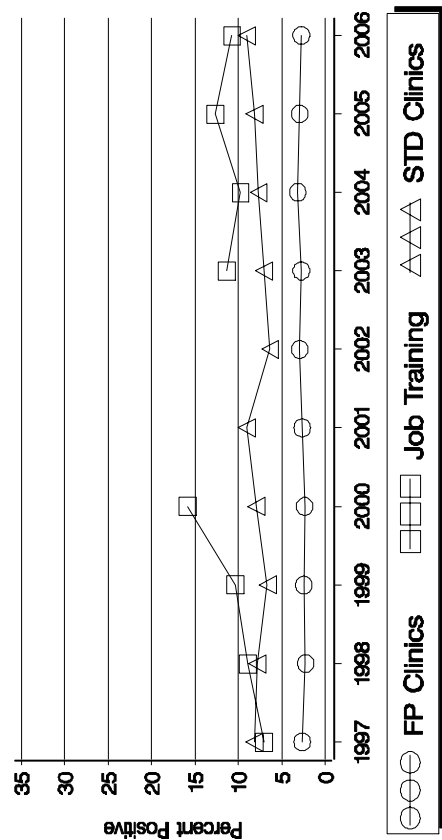
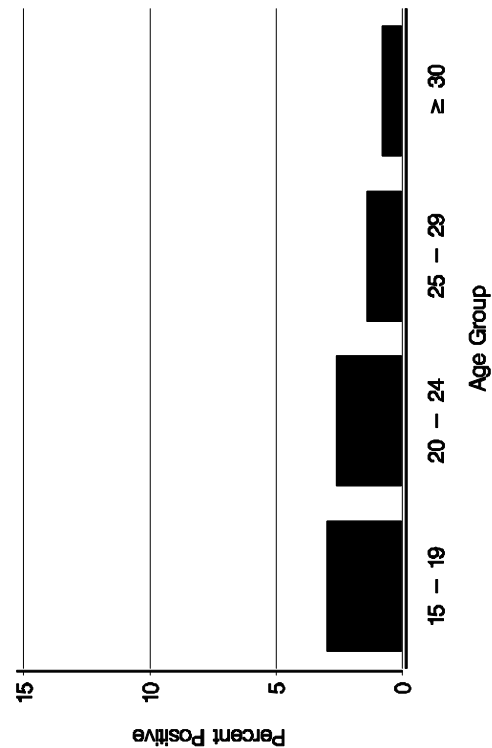


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	67	13,911	2.8
STD	14	1,218	8.8
Prenatal	1	148	3.4
Other	47	6,537	3.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Wisconsin — 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

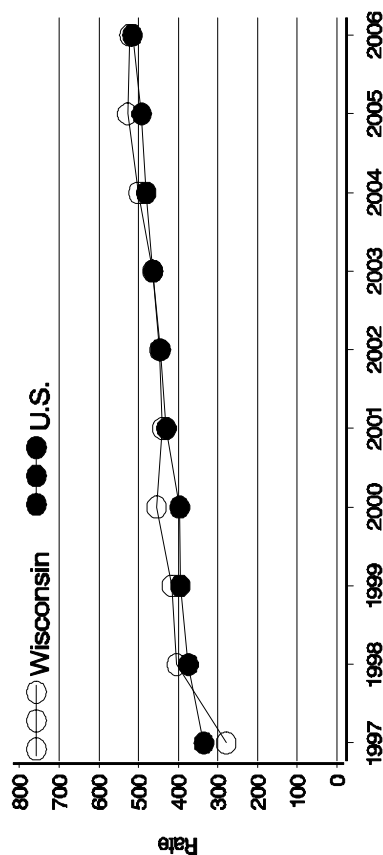


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

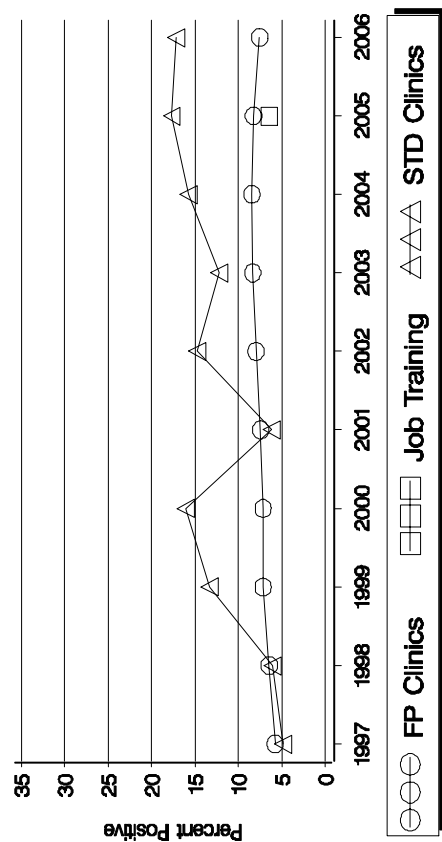
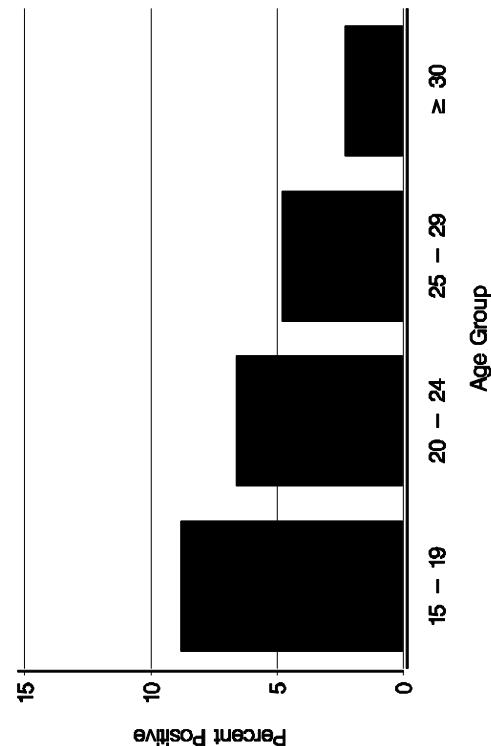


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	59	27,690	7.6
STD	6	1,355	17.2
Adult Corrections	1	113	3.5
Other	18	7,399	5.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Wyoming – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

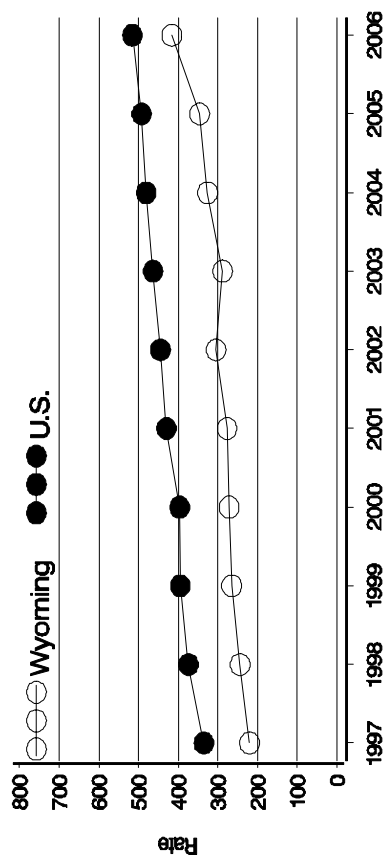


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

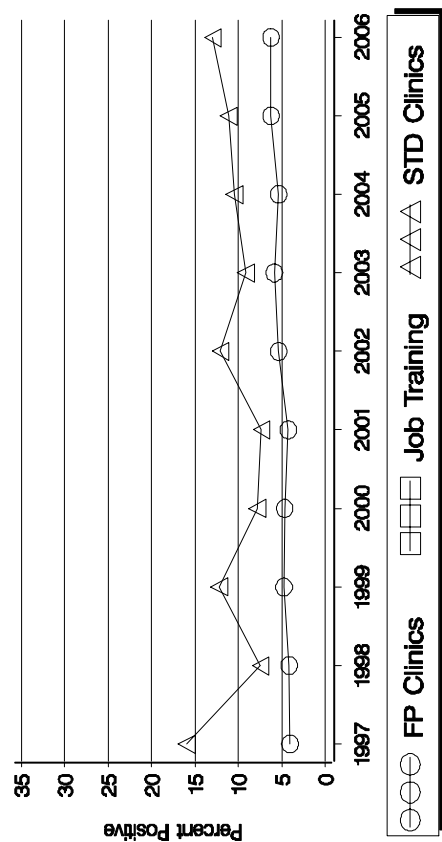
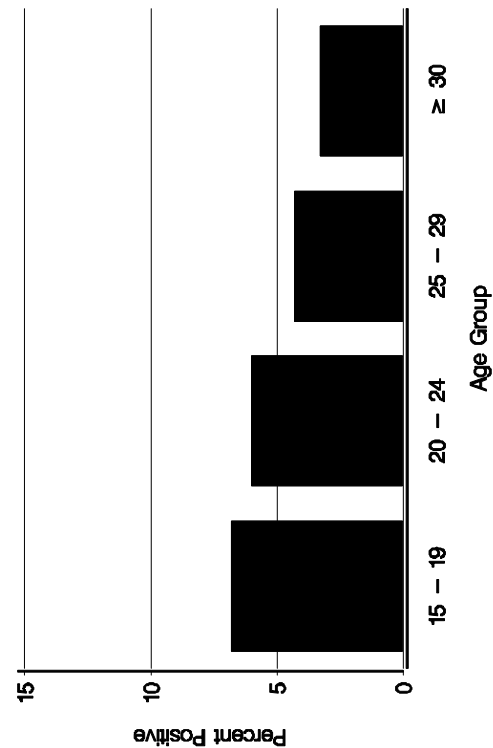


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	17	4,544	6.3
STD	3	369	13.0
Other	2	950	6.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Puerto Rico – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

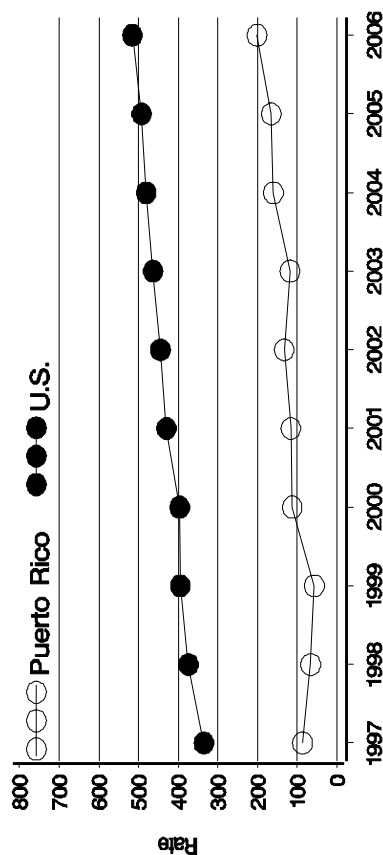


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

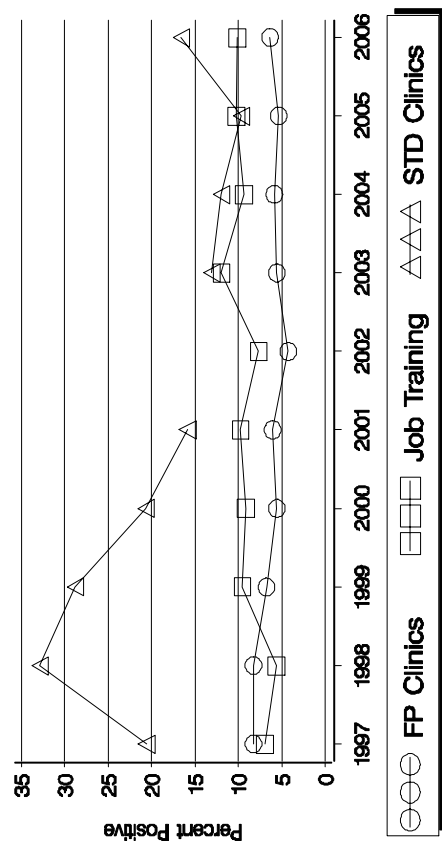
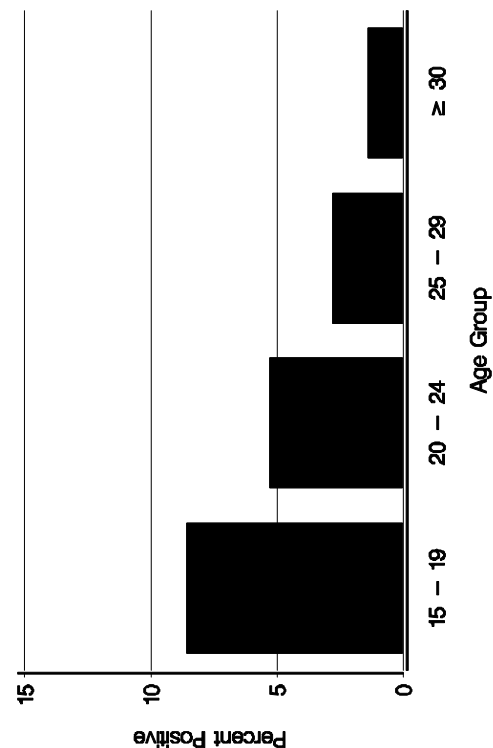


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	29	3,775	6.4
STD	15	2,316	16.9
Prenatal	10	1,605	16.4
Other	44	4,356	11.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Virgin Islands – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997–2006

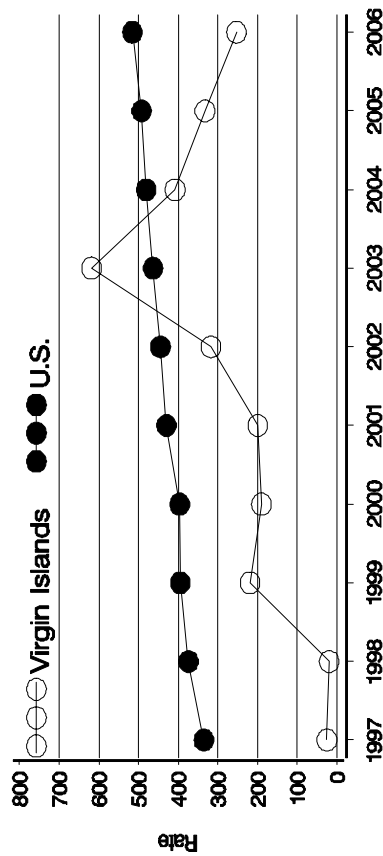


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

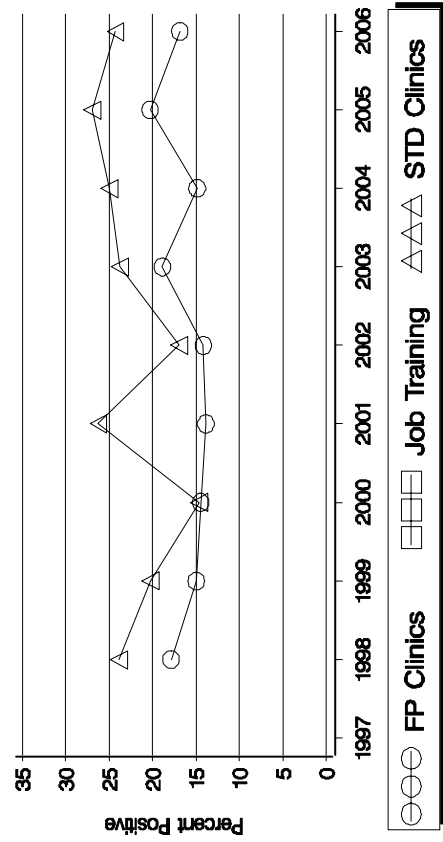
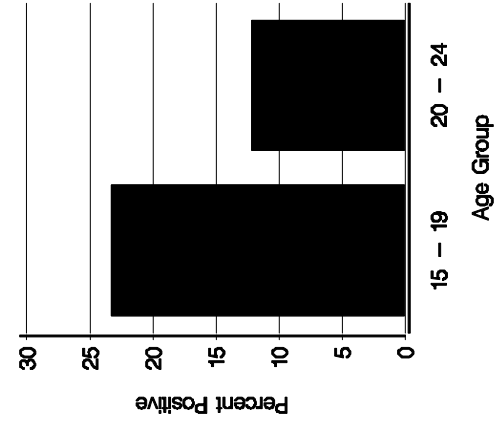


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	2	556	16.9
STD	2	140	24.3
Prenatal	5	435	17.0
Other	2	159	18.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



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CITY PROFILES

CITY PROFILES

City Profiles

This section contains profiles on chlamydia positivity trends for selected cities in the United States. Each of the following profiles contains three figures and one table. Case report data are presented using metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), which may encompass the city as well as surrounding urban and rural areas. All other data represent urban-core, city data.

Morbidity Surveillance: Reporting of Chlamydia Cases

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 - 2006

Crude incidence rates (new cases/population) were calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population. In this report, the 2006 rates for all MSAs were calculated by dividing the number of cases reported from each area in 2006 by the estimated area-specific 2000 population. Metropolitan Statistical Areas are defined by the Office of Management and Budget to provide nationally consistent definitions for collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics for a set of geographic areas. An MSA is associated with at least one urbanized area that has a population of at least 50,000. The MSA

comprises the central county or counties containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as measured through commuting. The title of an MSA includes the name of its principal city with the largest Census 2000 population. If there are multiple principal cities, the names of the second largest and third largest principal cities appear in the title in order of descending population size. MSA chlamydia rates per 100,000 population were calculated from 2000 to 2006 wherever possible. In some circumstances, lack of data specific to the county level prohibited the calculation of rates for the year 2000. For more information, refer to the 2006 STD Surveillance Report.

Prevalence Monitoring: Reporting of Chlamydia Positivity

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years, by testing site, 1997-2006

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years, by testing site, 2006

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006

Chlamydia test positivity was calculated by dividing the number of women testing positive for chlamydia (numerator) by the total number of women tested for chlamydia (denominator includes those with valid test results only and excludes unsatisfactory and indeterminate tests) and is expressed as a percentage. The denominator may contain multiple tests from the same individual if that person was tested more than once during the period for which screening data are reported. The numerator may also contain multiple positive test results from the same individual if that person tested positive more than once during the period for which screening data are

reported. Various chlamydia laboratory methods were used and no adjustments of test positivity were made based on laboratory test type and sensitivity. The number of clinics cited in Table 1 for each city represents family planning (FP), sexually transmitted disease (STD), prenatal, Indian Health Service (IHS), and other clinics screening 25 or more women and juvenile and adult corrections facilities screening 100 or more women. To be included in Figure B, FP and STD clinics must have each had data on at least 25 tests in any given year. Each age group displayed in Figure C represents data on at least 25 tests within the past year.

List of City Profiles

Atlanta, GA.....	88	New Orleans, LA	102
Baltimore, MD	89	New York City, NY	103
Birmingham, AL	90	Newark, NJ	104
Boston, MA	91	Omaha, NE	105
Chicago, IL.....	92	Philadelphia, PA.....	106
Denver, CO	93	Phoenix, AZ	107
Des Moines, IA	94	Portland, OR	108
Detroit, MI	95	Richmond, VA.....	109
Houston, TX.....	96	Rochester, NY	110
Kansas City, MO	97	San Francisco, CA	111
Los Angeles, CA	98	Seattle, WA	112
Memphis, TN.....	99	St. Louis, MO	113
Miami, FL.....	100	Washington, DC	114
Nashville, TN.....	101	Wichita, KS.....	115

Atlanta, GA – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

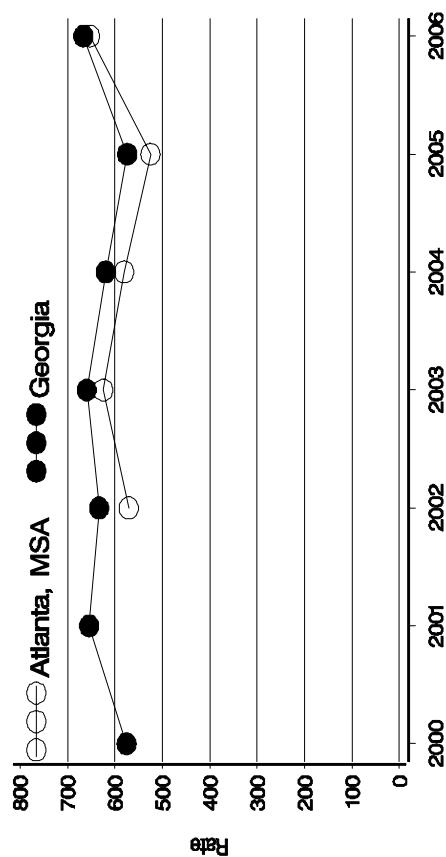


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

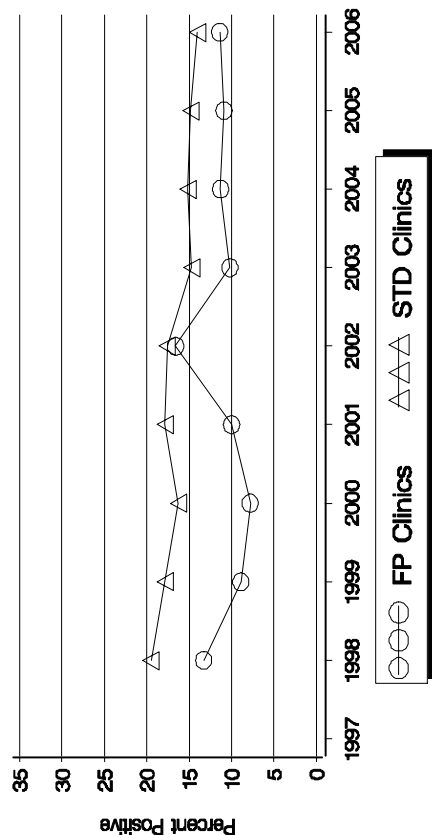
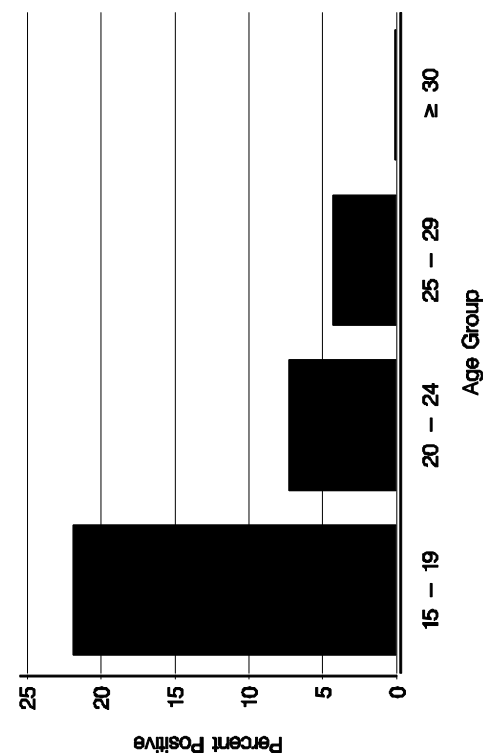


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	1	228	11.4
STD	2	2,201	14.0
Other	4	1,655	8.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Baltimore, MD – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

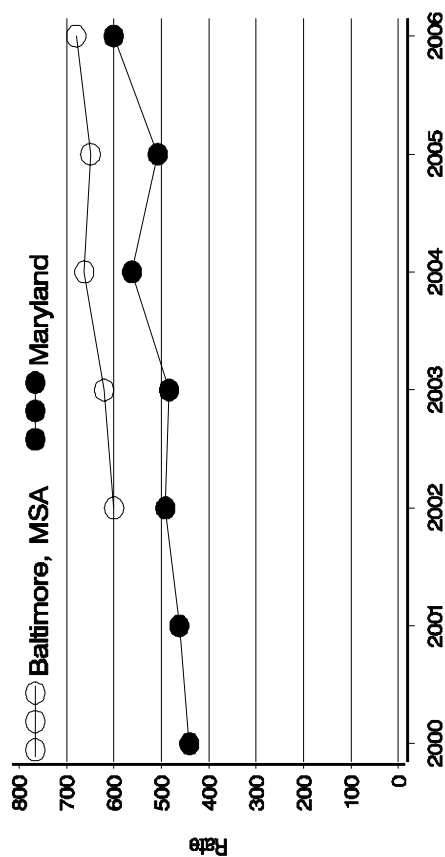


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

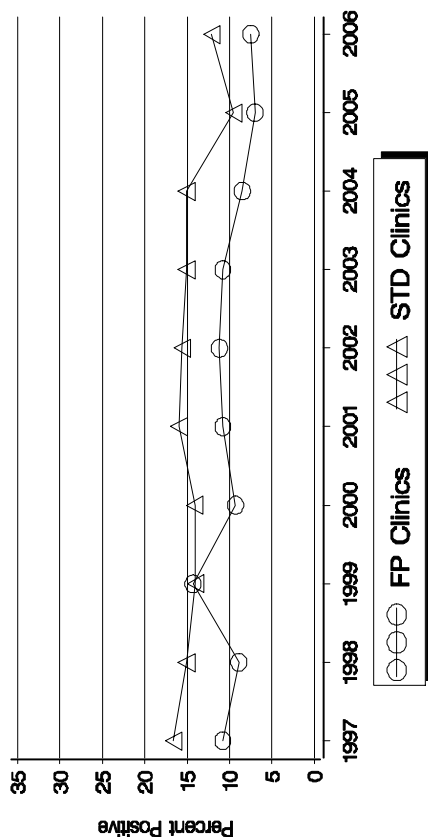
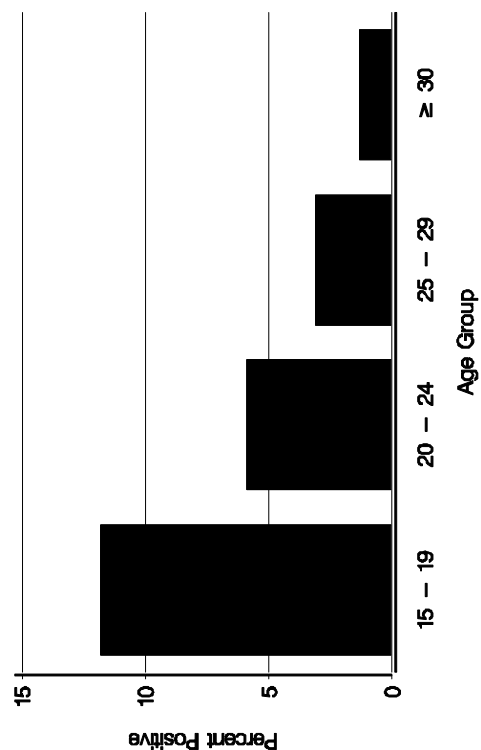


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	4	2,924	7.5
STD	2	3,833	12.1
Other	13	1,722	10.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Birmingham, AL – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

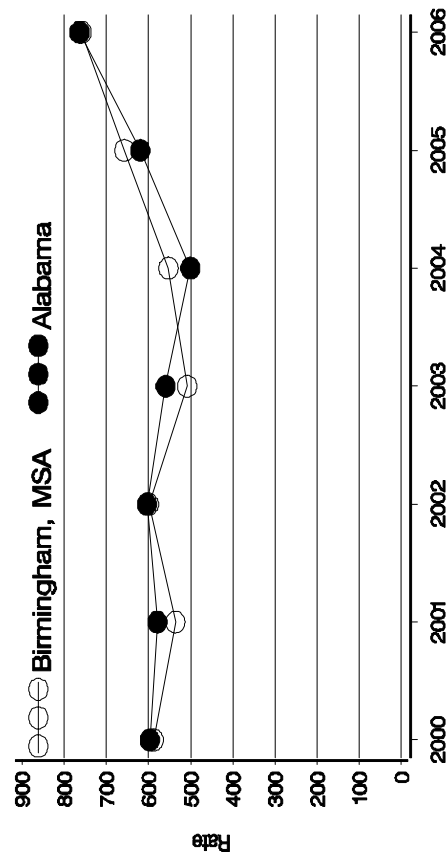


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

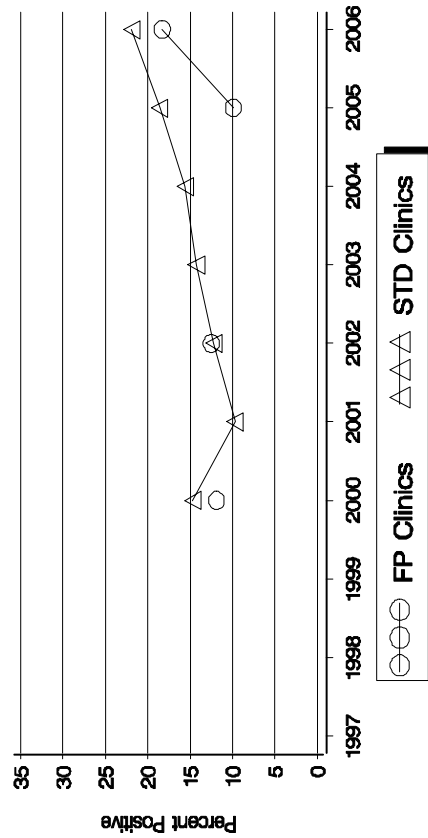
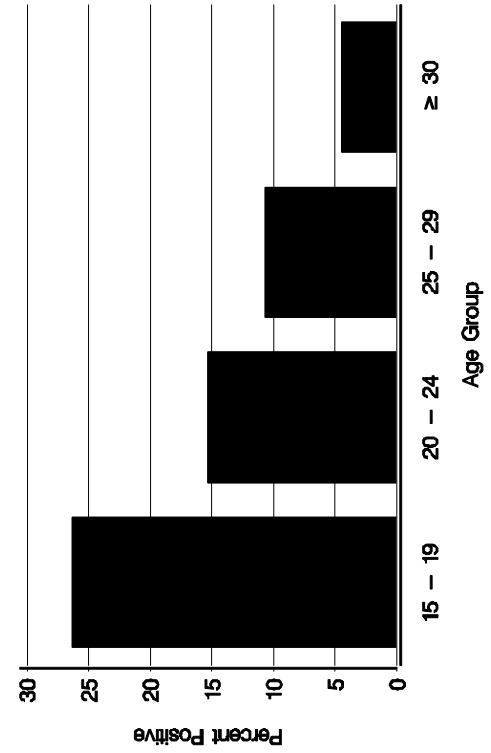


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	2	1,971	18.3
STD	1	936	21.9
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Boston, MA – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

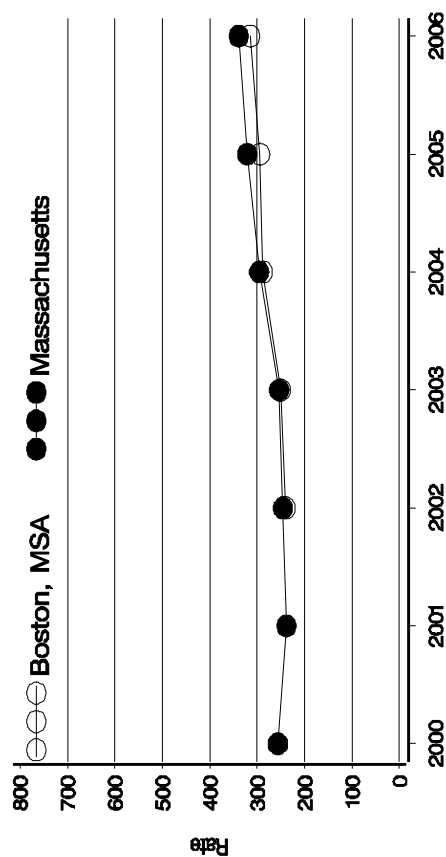


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

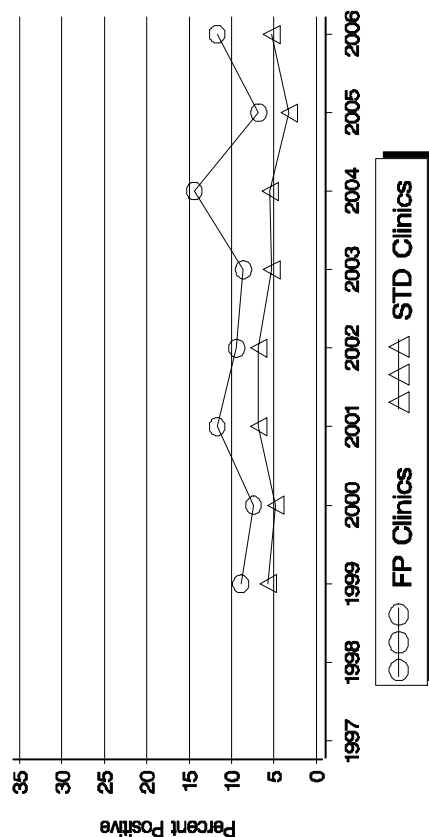
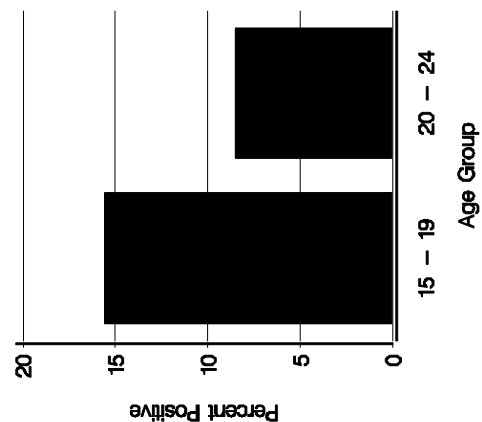


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	1	452	11.7
STD	1	438	5.3
Other	2	75	9.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Chicago, IL – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

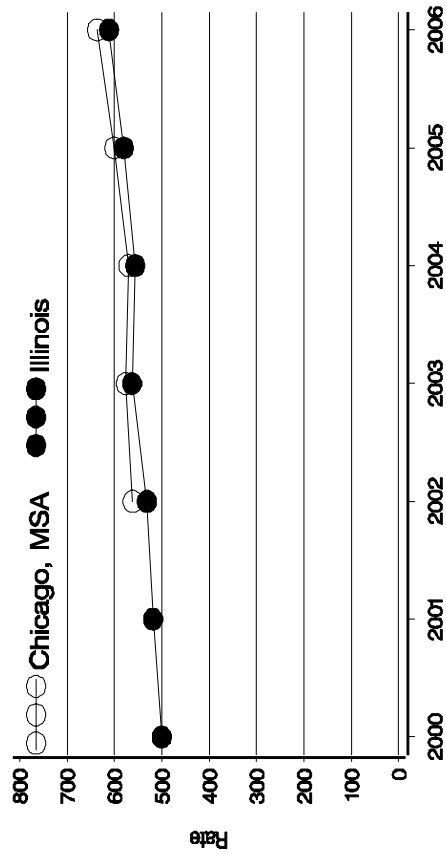


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

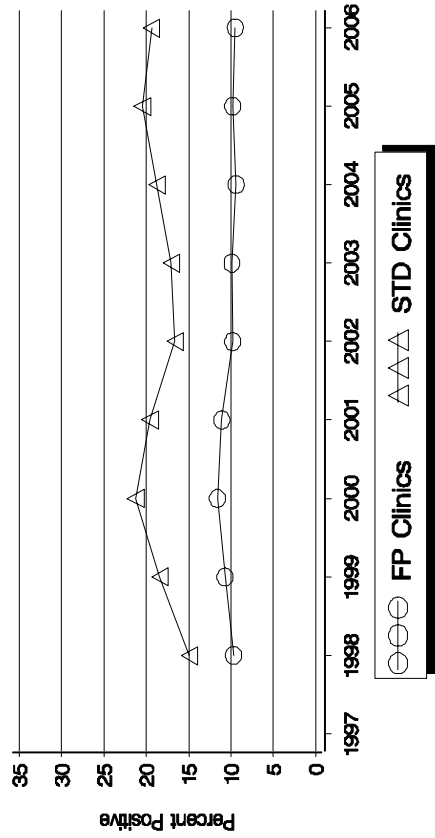
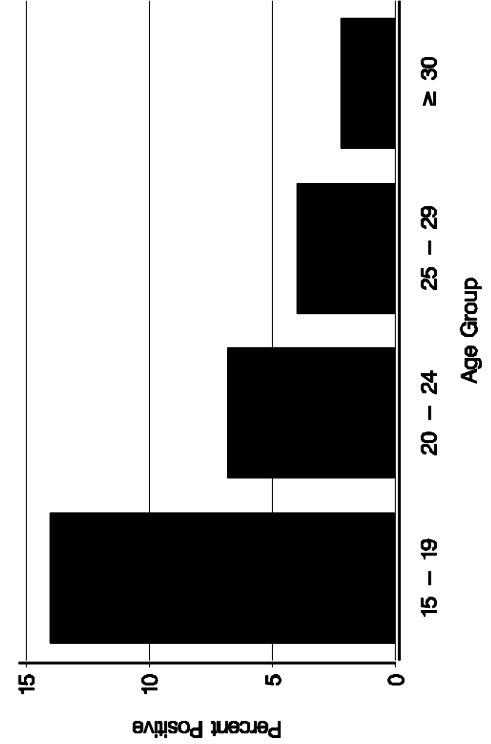


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	22	11,230	9.5
STD	6	5,175	19.4
Prenatal	6	781	16.5
Adult Corrections	1	1,790	15.8
Juvenile Detention	1	468	21.4
Other	37	8,727	11.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Denver, CO – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

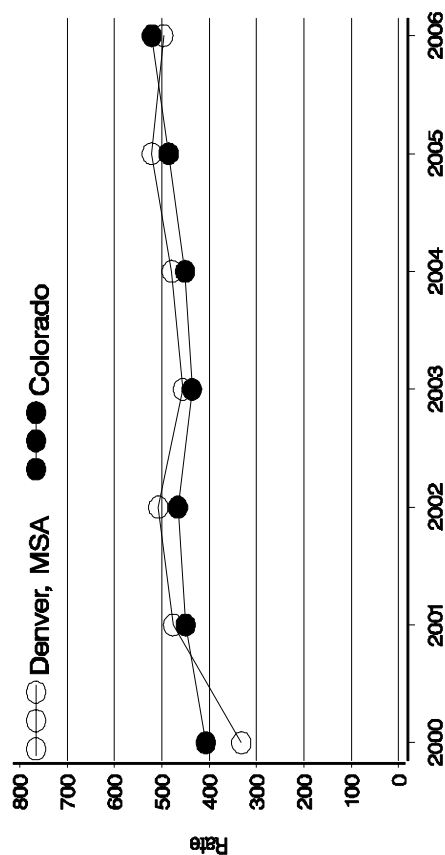


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

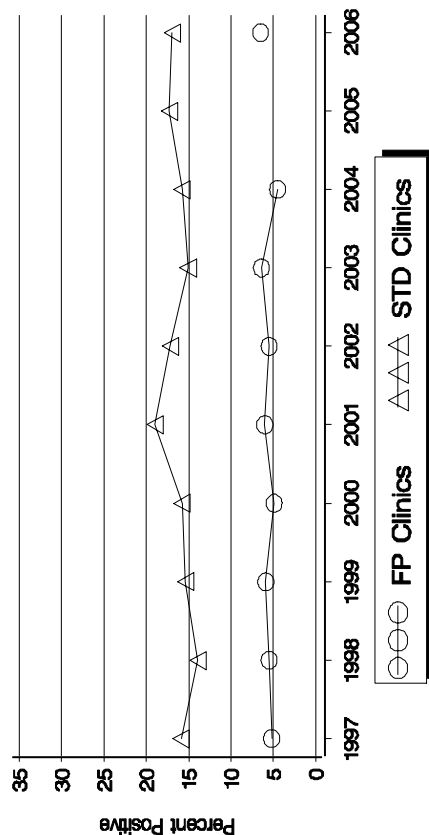
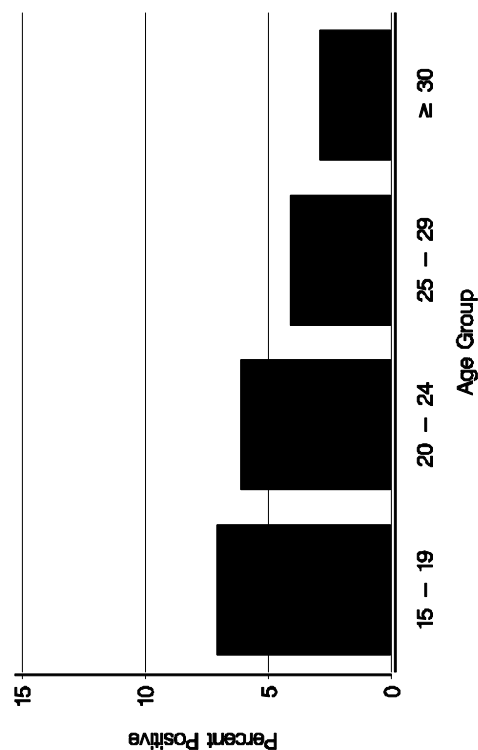


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	6	5,323	6.5
STD	1	1,913	17.0
Other	14	3,885	8.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Des Moines, IA – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

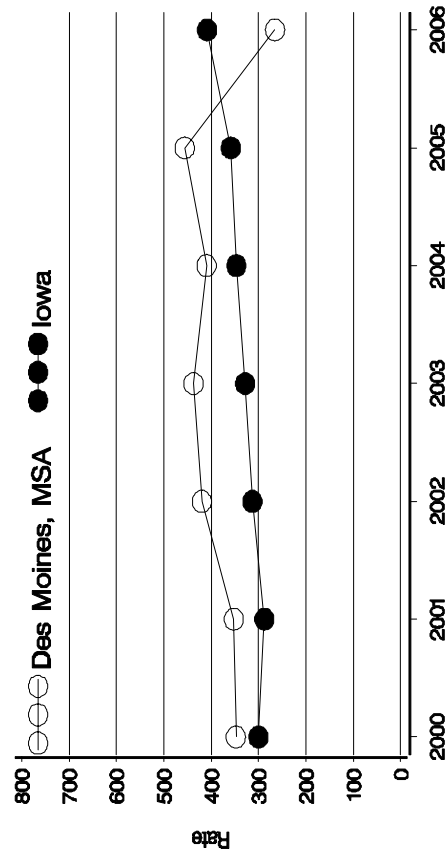


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

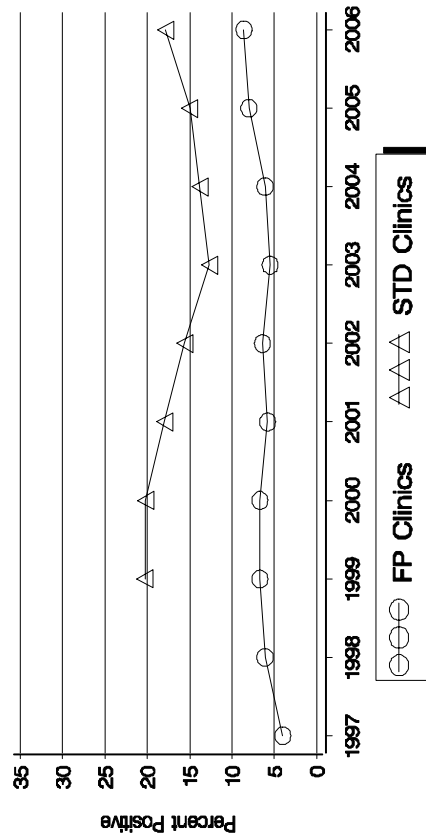
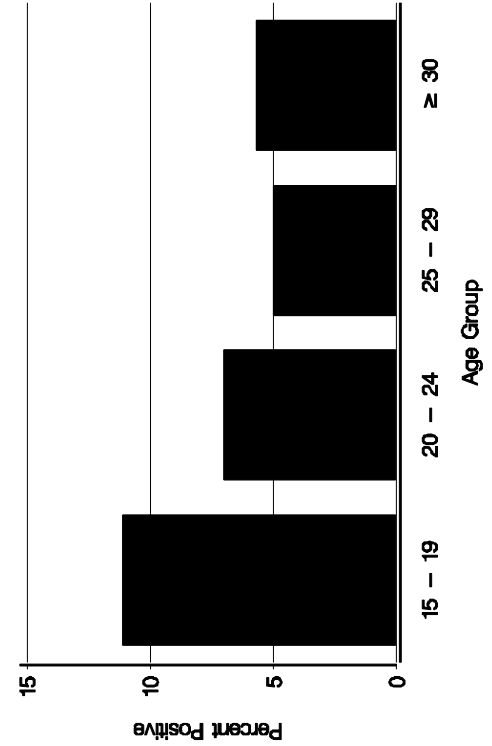


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	3,022	8.6
STD	1	413	17.9
Other	1	84	8.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Detroit, MI – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

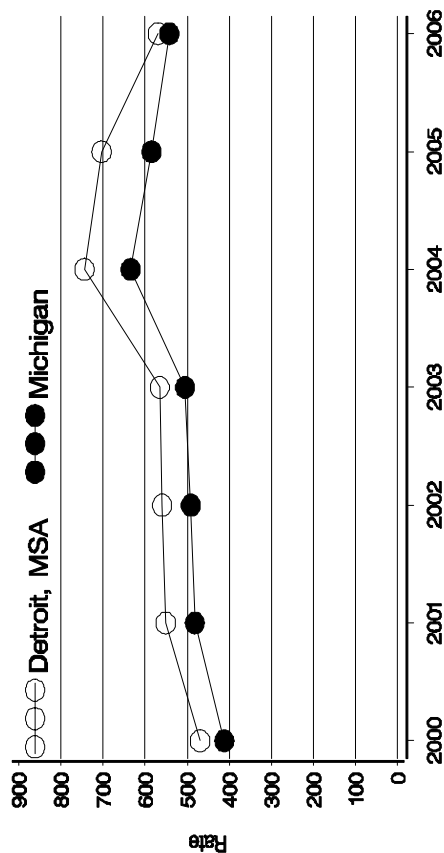


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

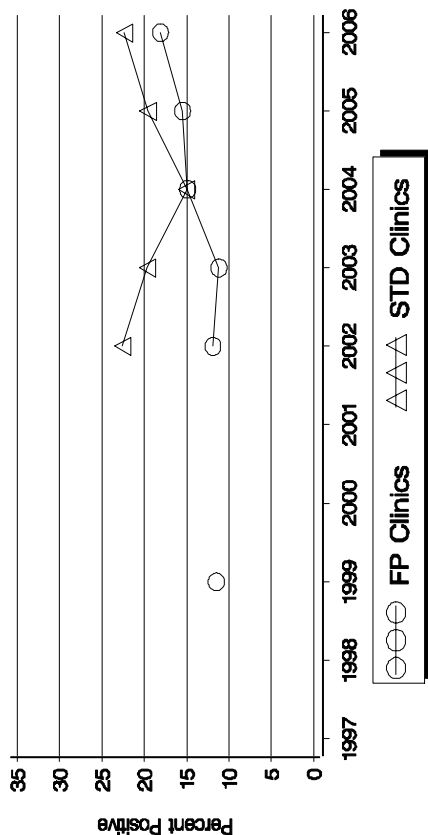
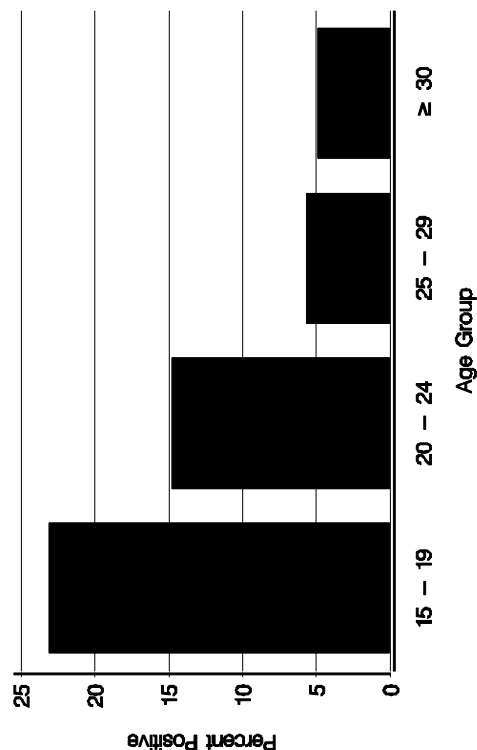


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	5	1,032	18.4
STD	1	1,082	22.4
Other	14	1,889	16.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Houston, TX – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

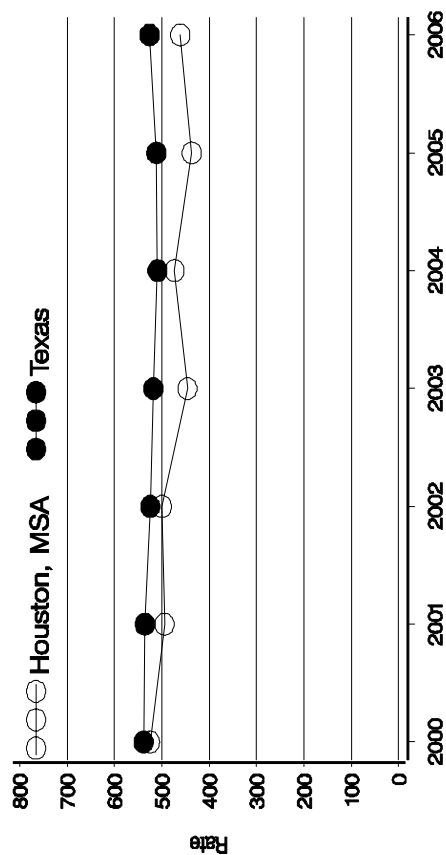


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

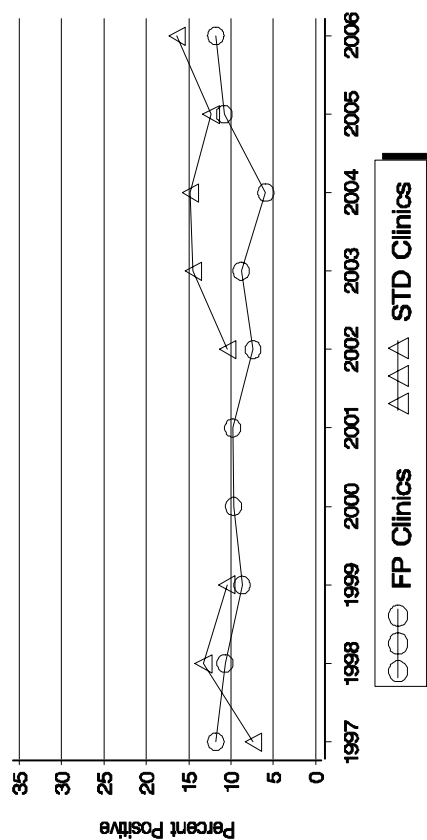
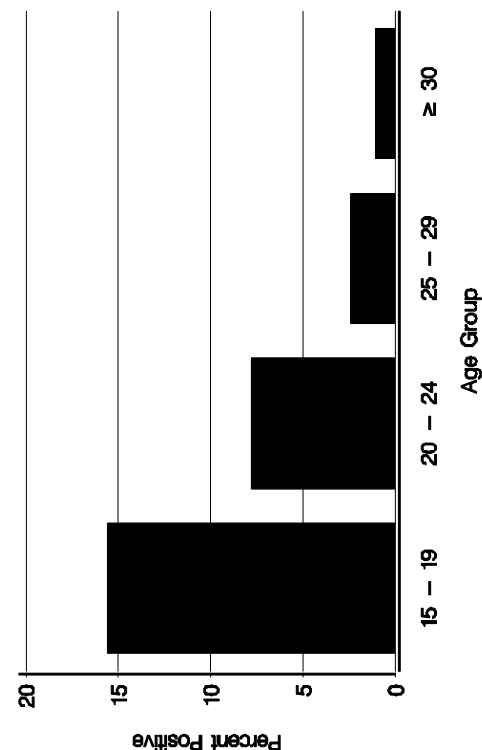


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	11	8,274	11.8
STD	7	1,718	16.3
Prenatal	5	1,691	9.0
Adult Corrections	1	289	23.2
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Kansas City, MO – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

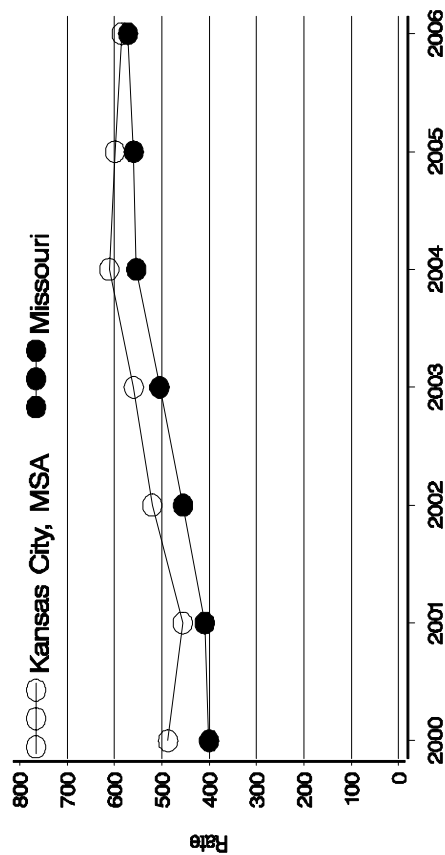


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

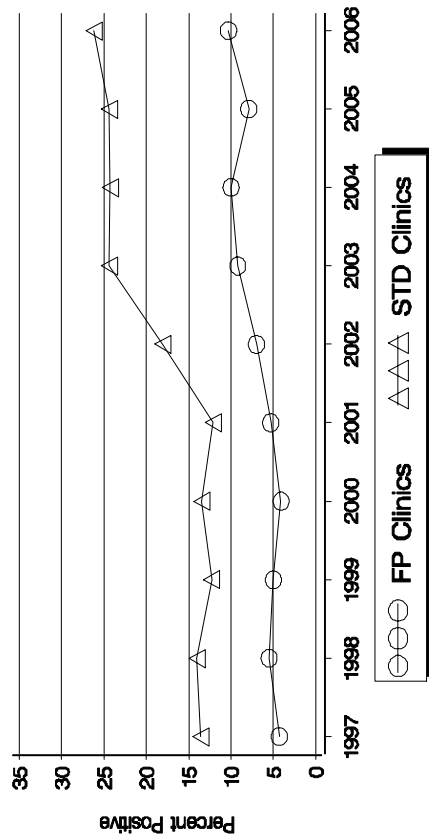
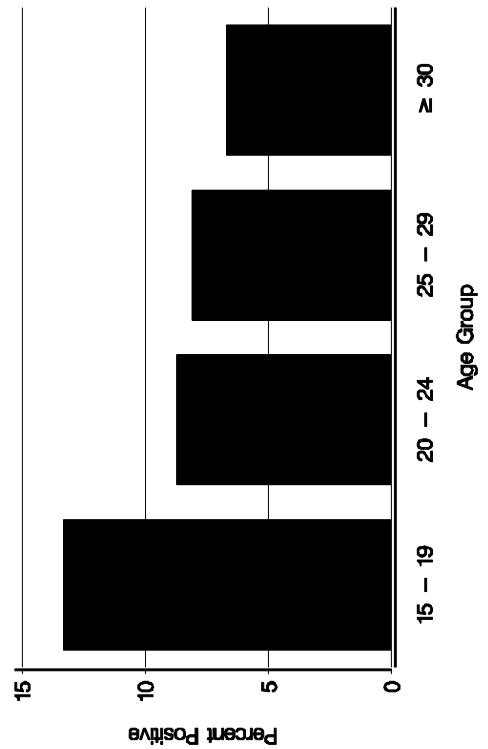


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	2	1,173	10.3
STD	1	847	26.2
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Los Angeles, CA – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2006

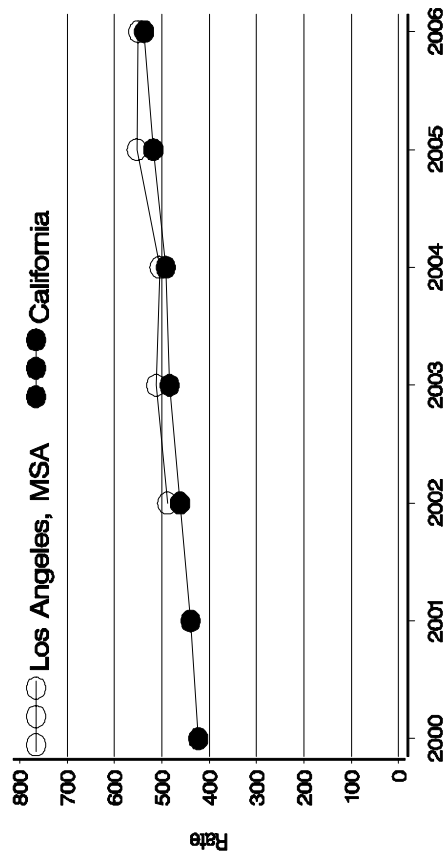


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

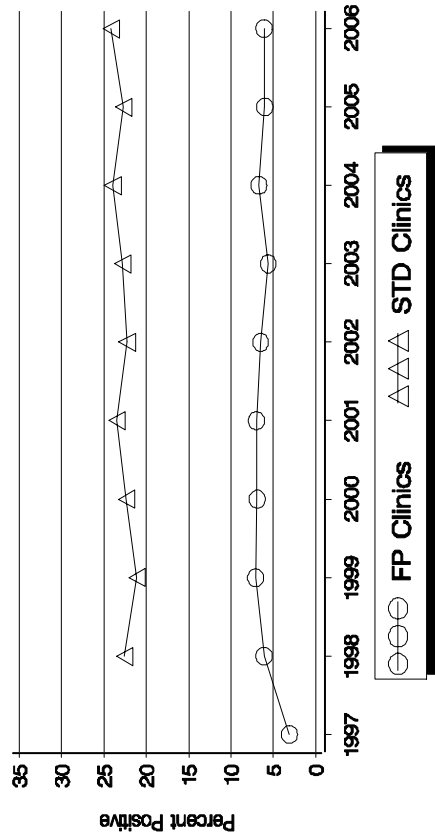
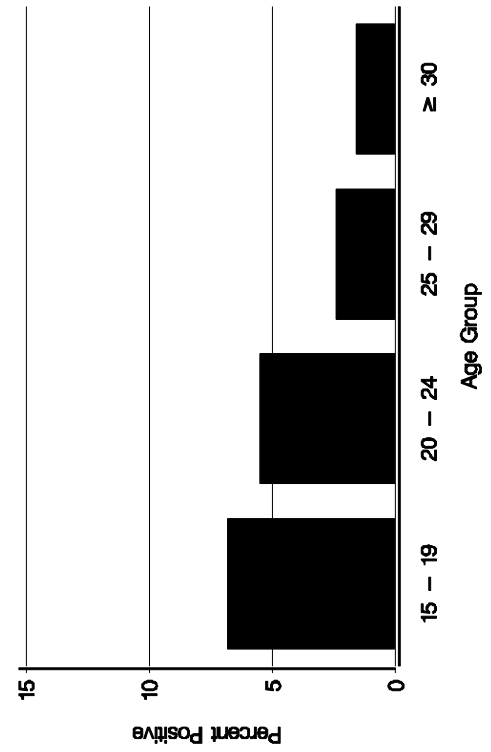


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	12	5,022	6.1
STD	13	4,029	24.3
Adult Corrections	1	1,735	18.6
Juvenile Detention	3	3,239	14.9
Other	13	2,472	4.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Memphis, TN – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

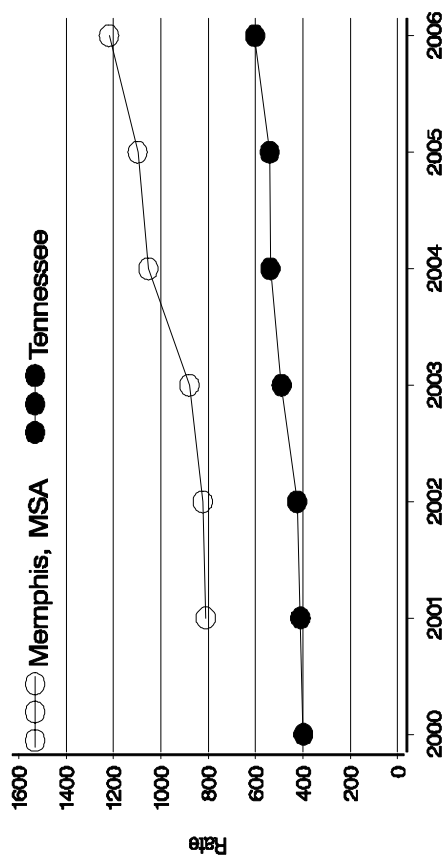


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

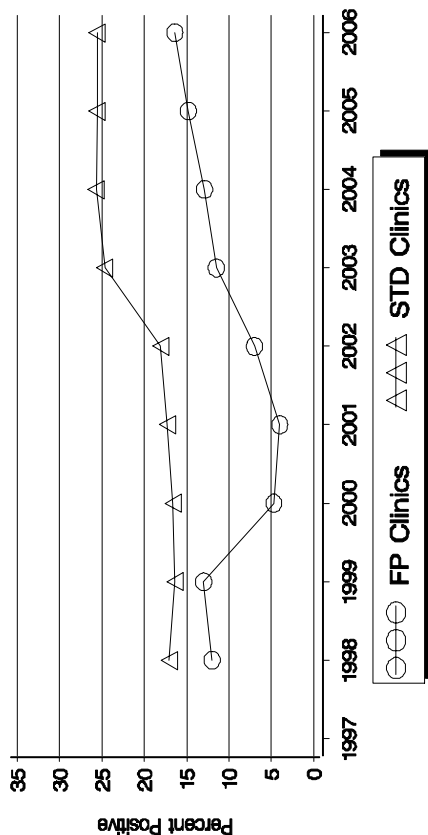
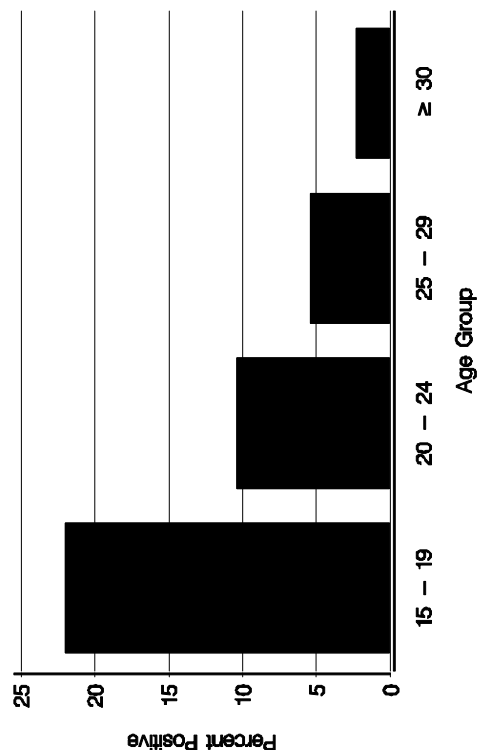


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	9	1,870	16.4
STD	1	1,275	25.6
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Miami, FL – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

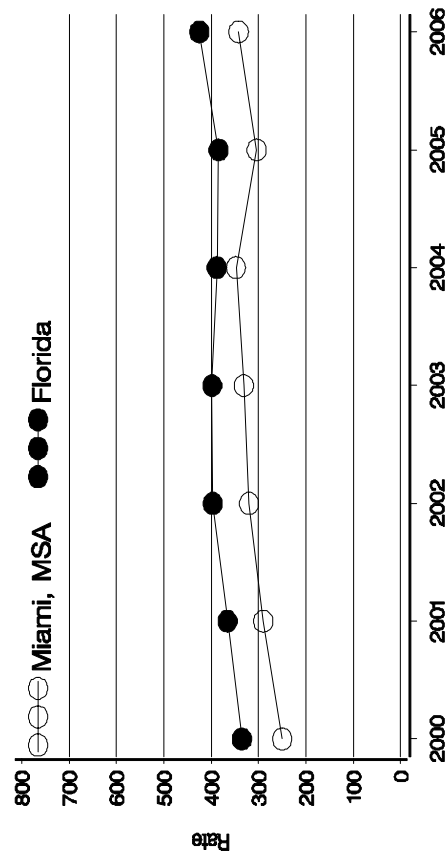


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

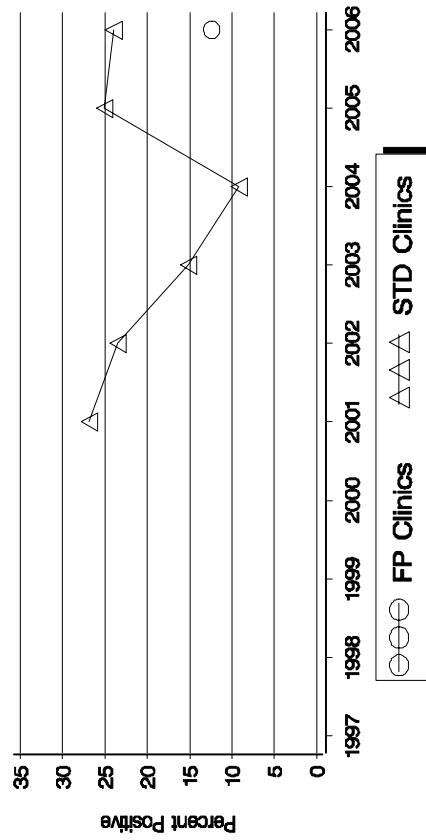
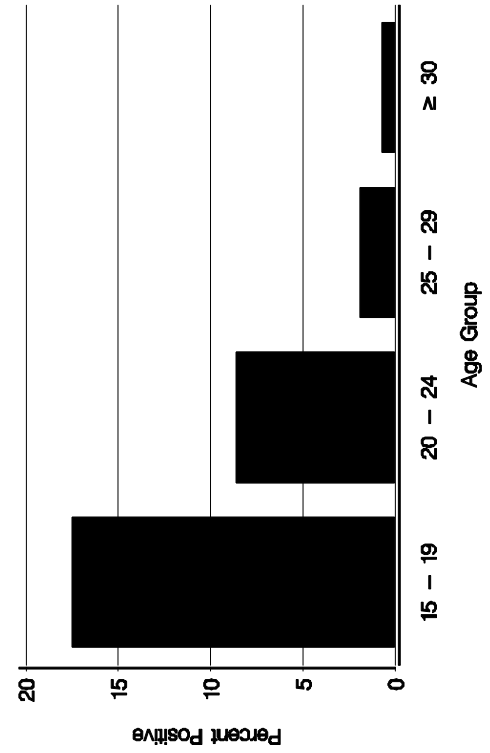


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	5	1,144	12.3
STD	4	1,386	24.2
Prenatal	1	170	2.4
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Nashville, TN – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

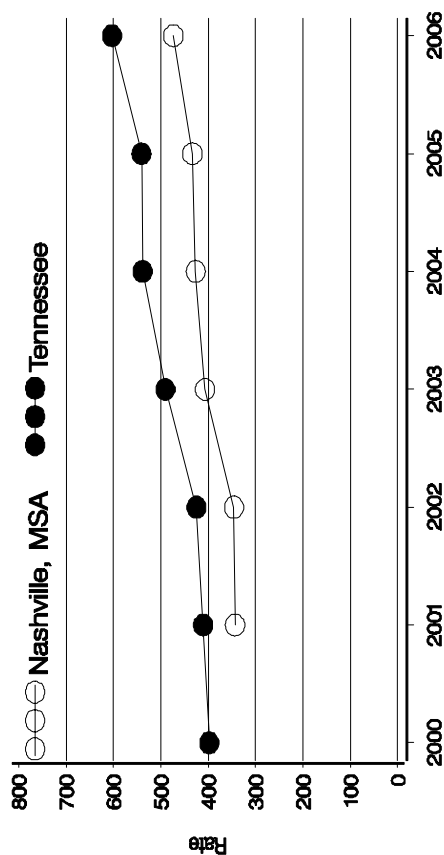


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

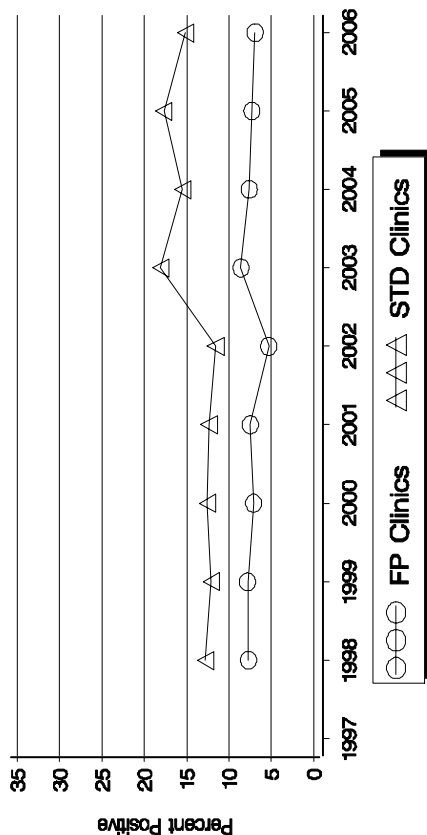
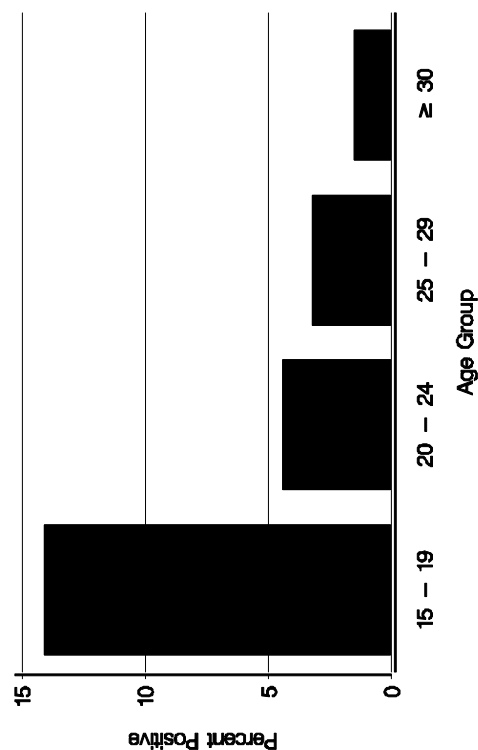


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	983	6.9
STD	5	1,795	15.2
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



New Orleans, LA – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

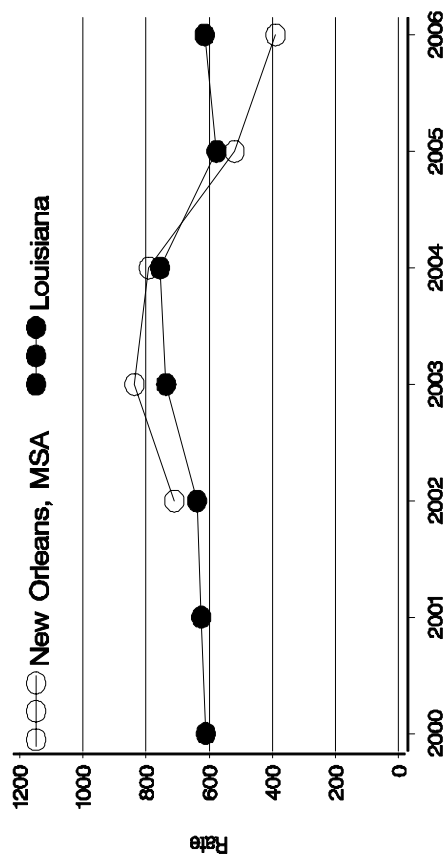


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

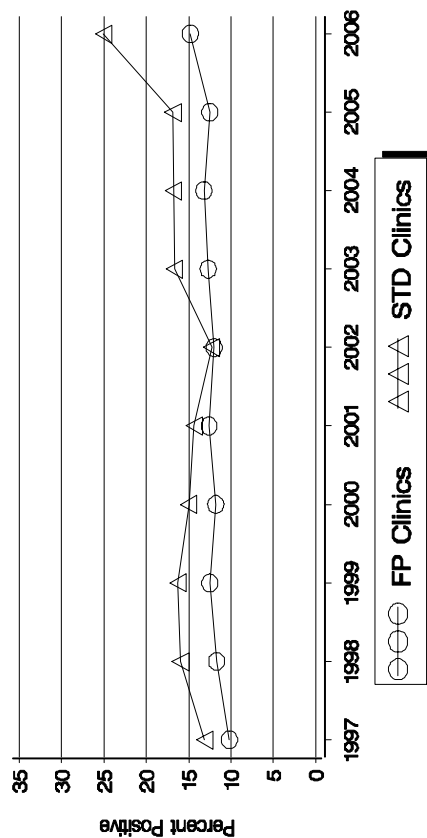
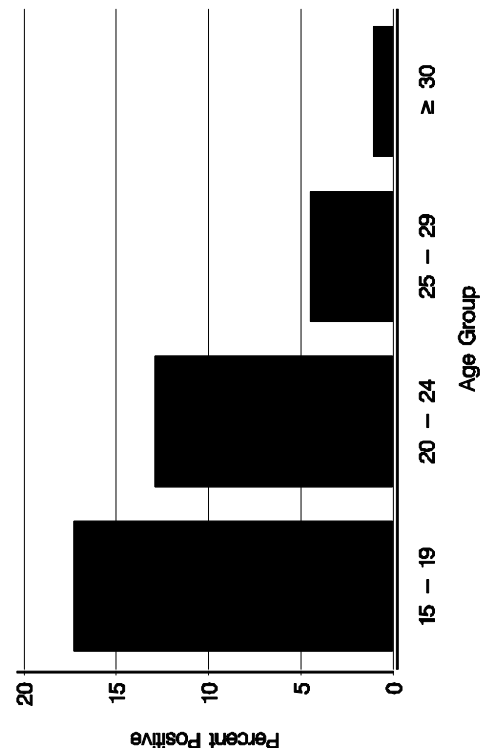


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	1	328	15.2
STD	1	297	25.3
Other	1	87	18.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



New York City, NY – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

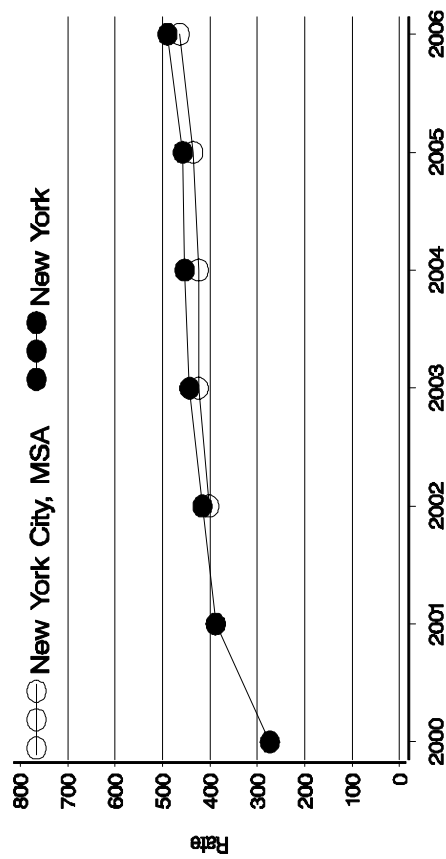


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

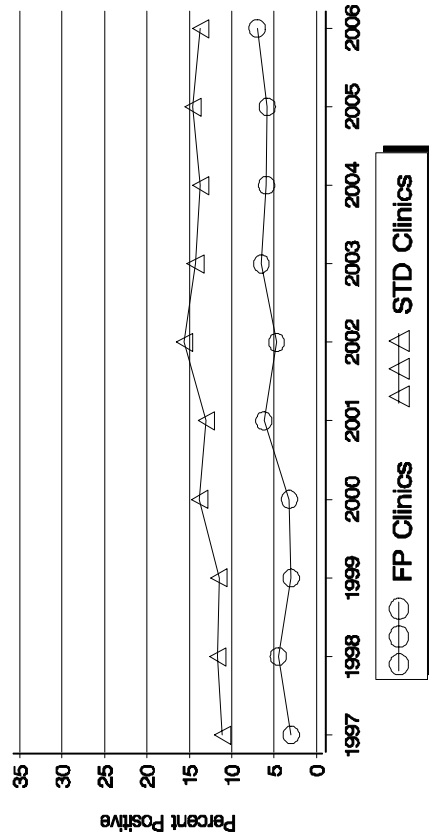
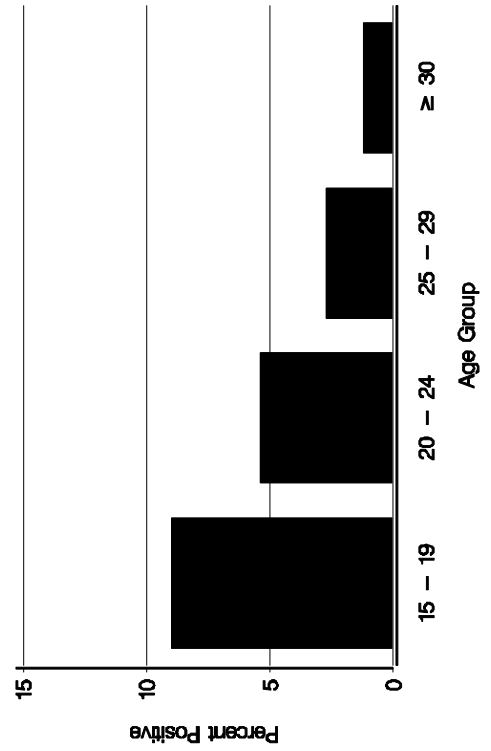


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	19	17,630	7.0
STD	11	12,599	13.7
Prenatal	8	2,187	3.5
Juvenile Detention	2	518	19.7
Other	7	5,174	10.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Newark, NJ – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

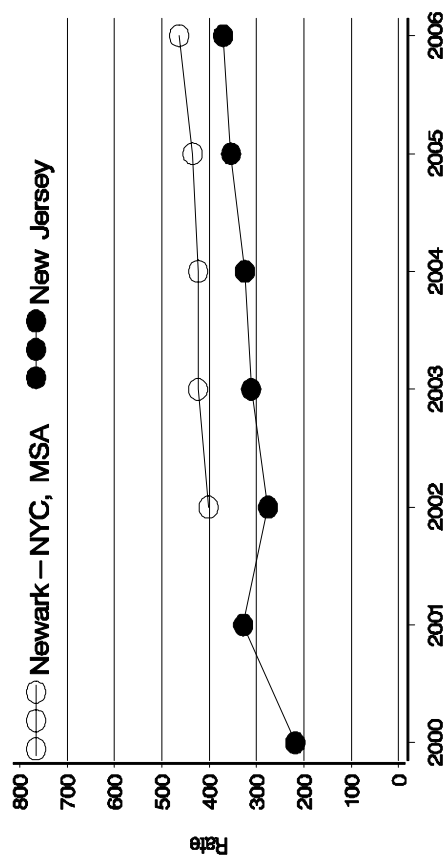


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

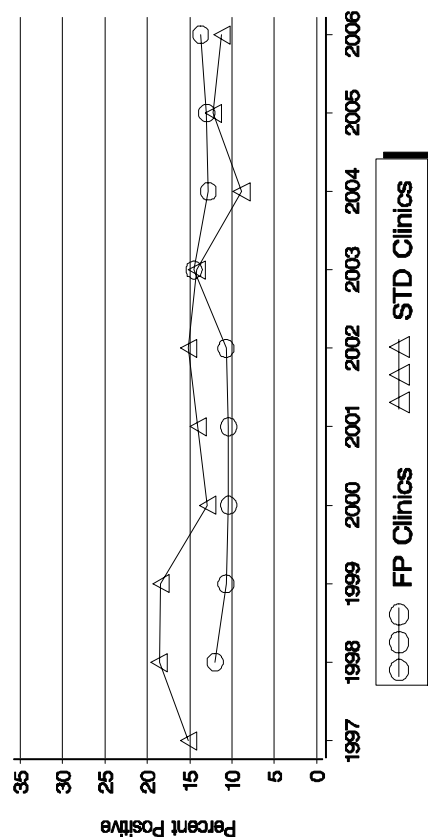
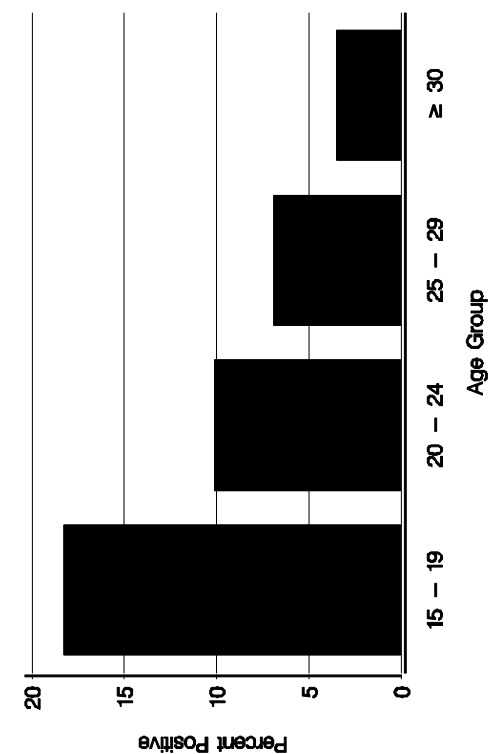


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	2,891	13.7
STD	1	345	10.4
Juvenile Detention	1	163	22.1
Other	2	357	8.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Omaha, NE – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

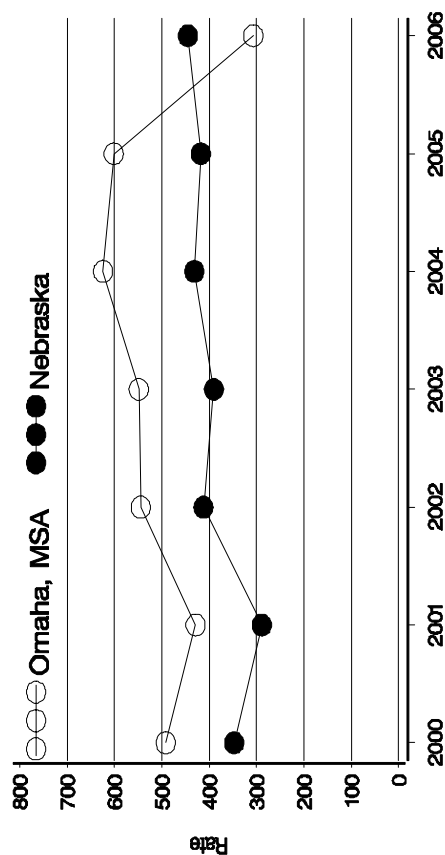


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

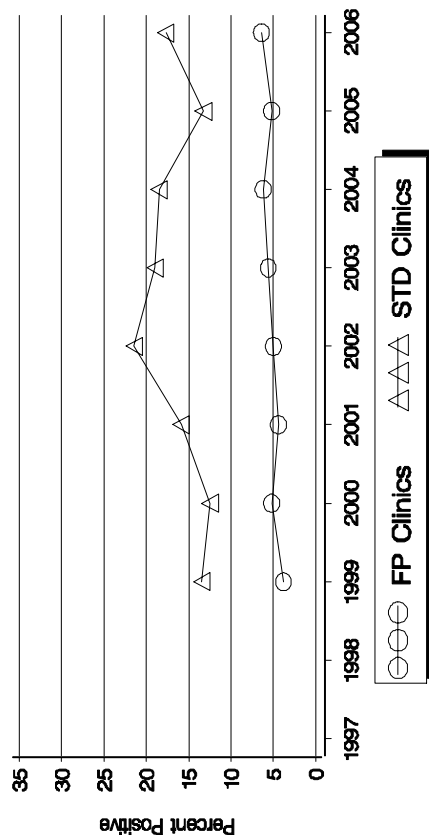
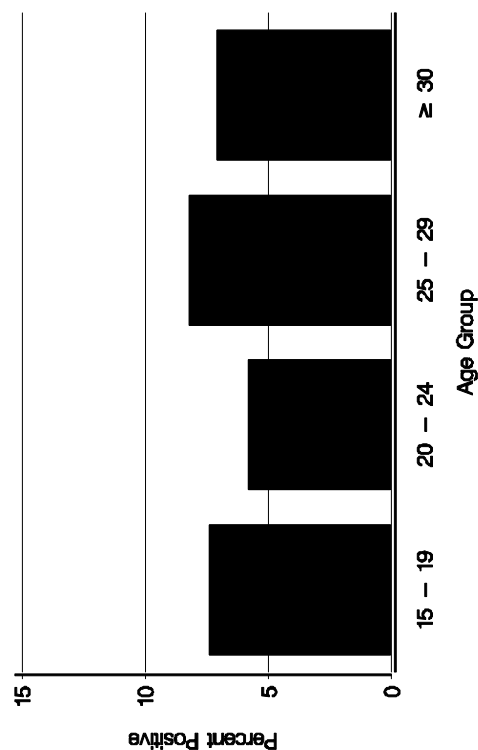


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	10	3,017	6.4
STD	2	826	17.9
Prenatal	2	295	6.8
Juvenile Detention	1	200	15.0
Other	7	837	11.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Philadelphia, PA – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

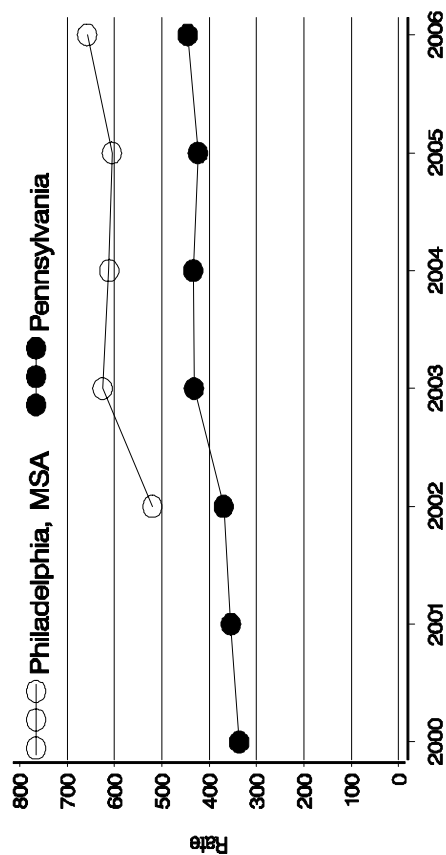


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

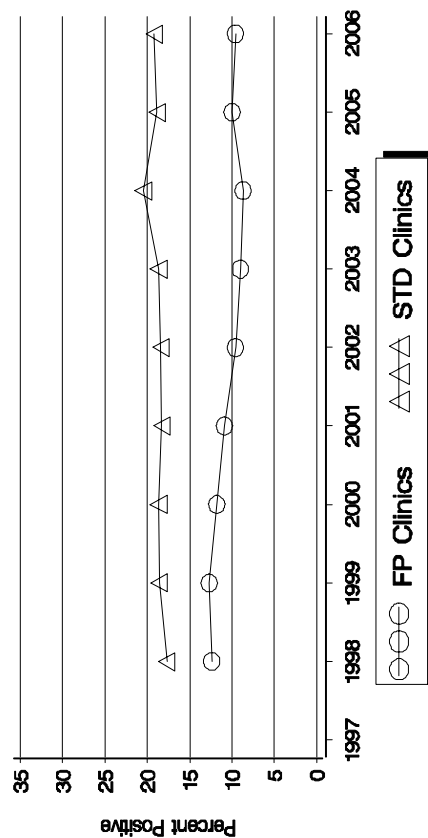
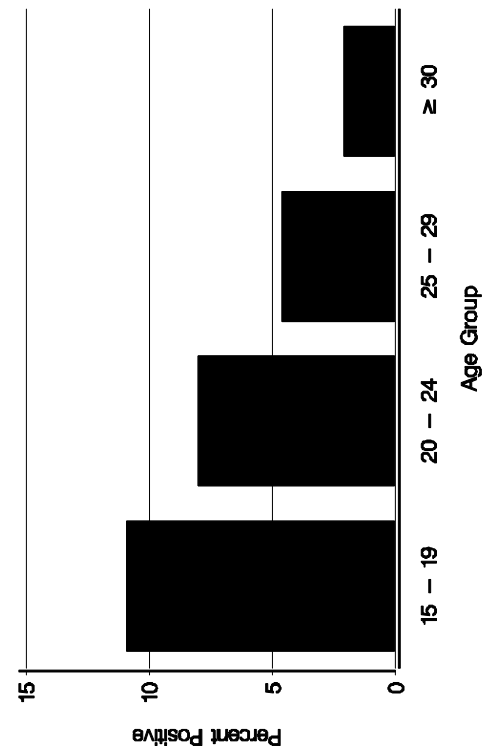


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	37	10,207	9.6
STD	3	3,175	19.2
Other	1	5,061	6.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Phoenix, AZ – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

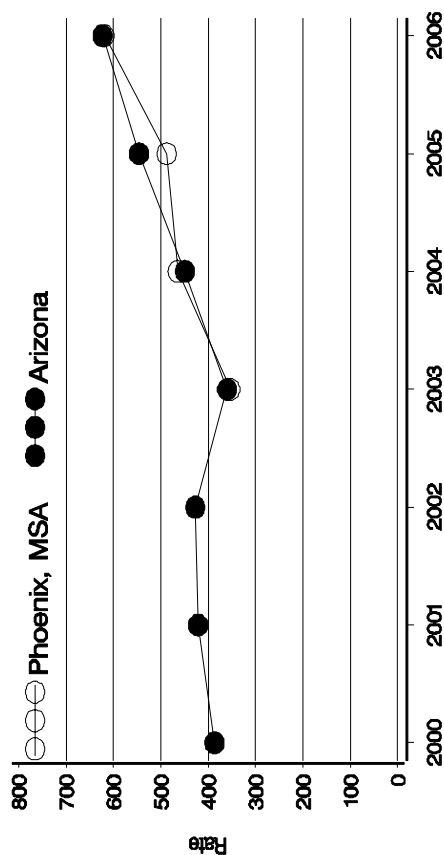


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

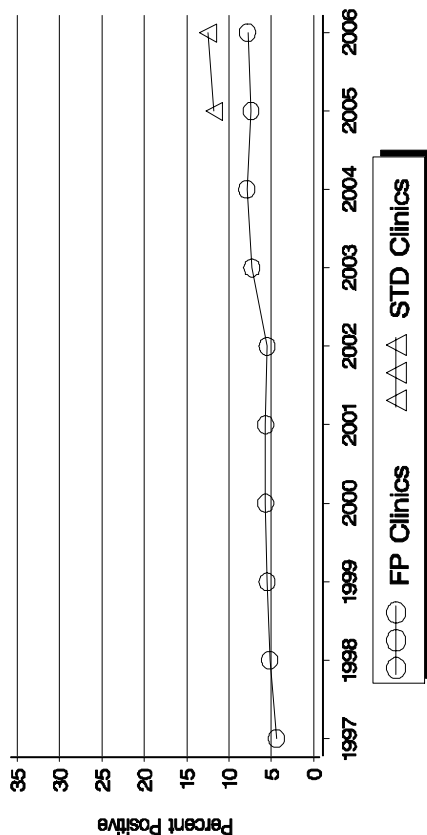
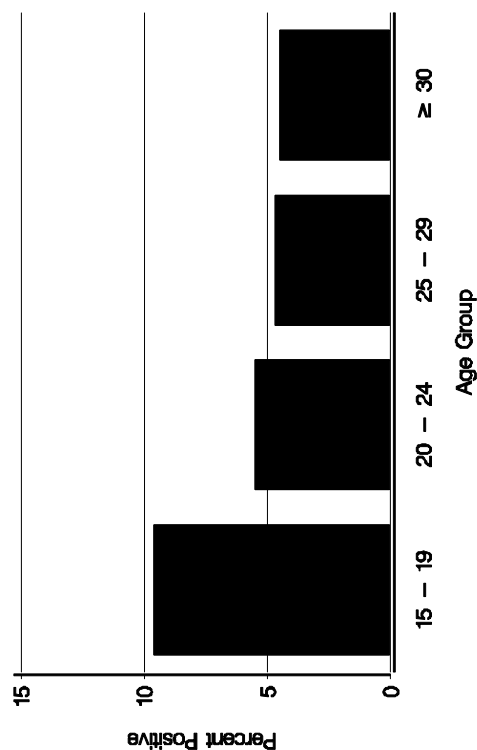


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	8	5,102	7.8
STD	1	1,717	12.5
Adult Corrections	1	389	20.3
Juvenile Detention	2	620	20.8
Other	1	131	16.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Portland, OR – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

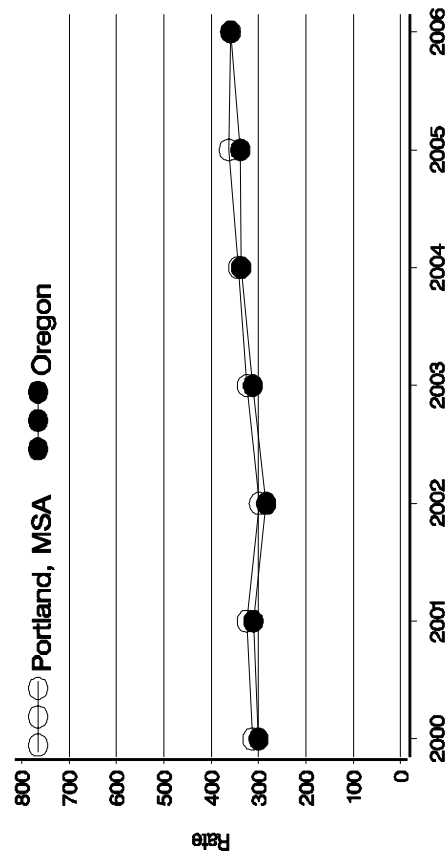


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

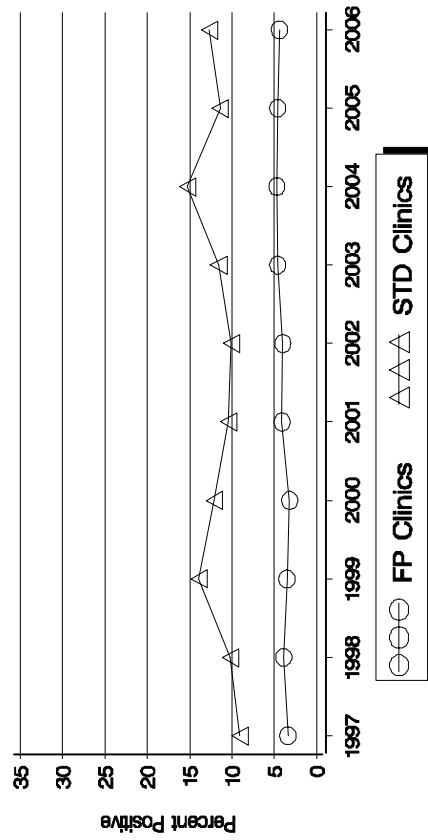
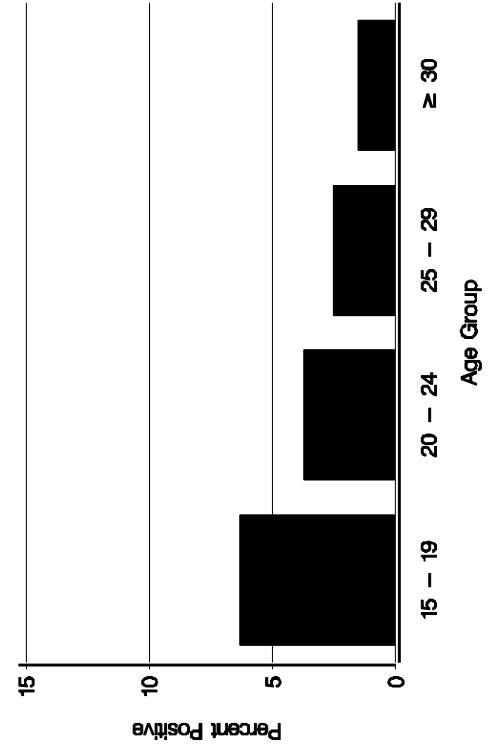


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	9	8,154	4.4
STD	2	578	12.8
Prenatal	1	82	1.2
Juvenile Detention	2	308	10.4
Other	11	2,204	6.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Richmond, VA – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

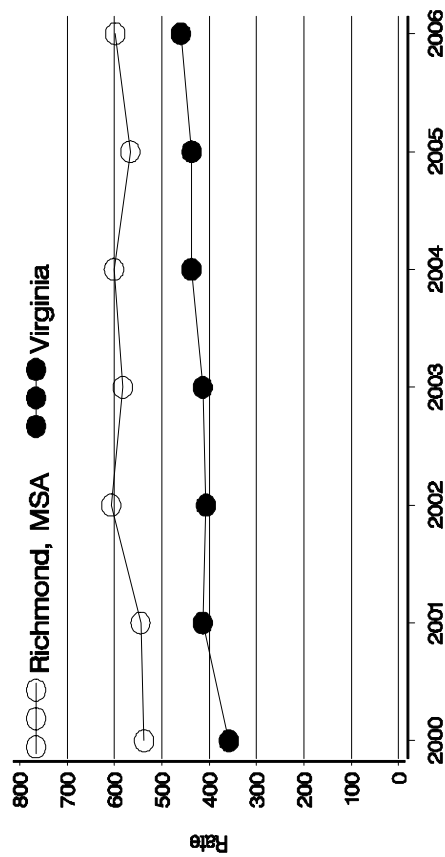


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

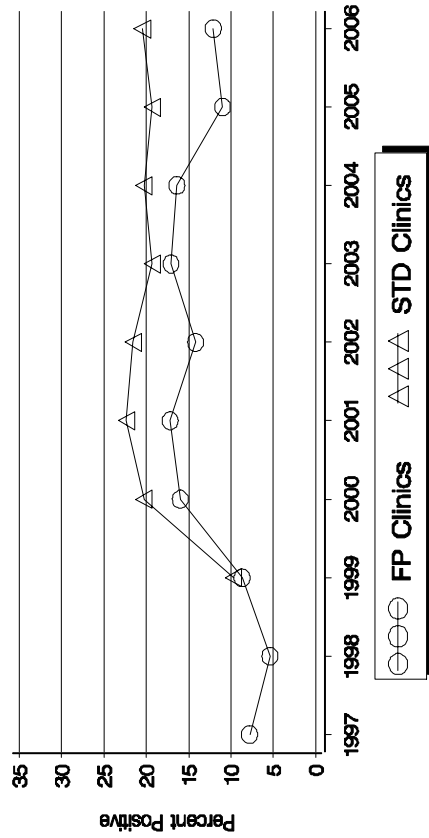
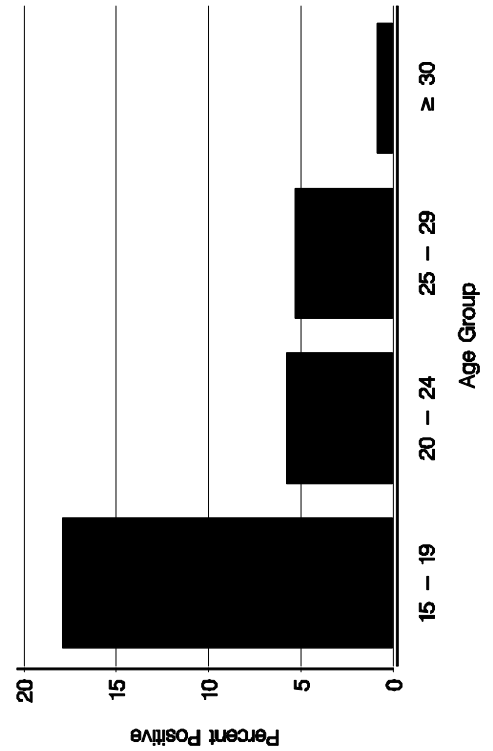


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	754	12.1
STD	3	1,217	20.5
Prenatal	3	506	10.1
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Rochester, NY – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

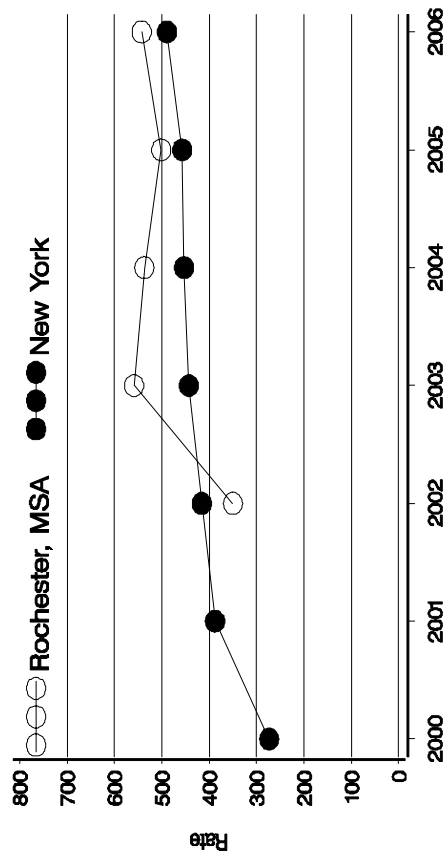


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

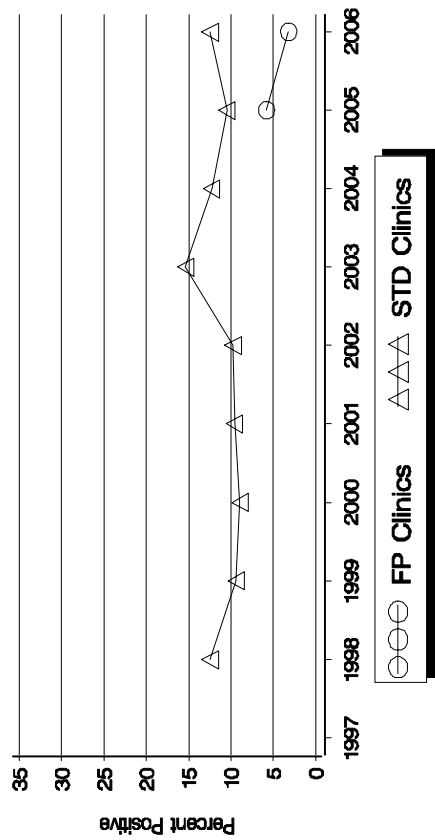
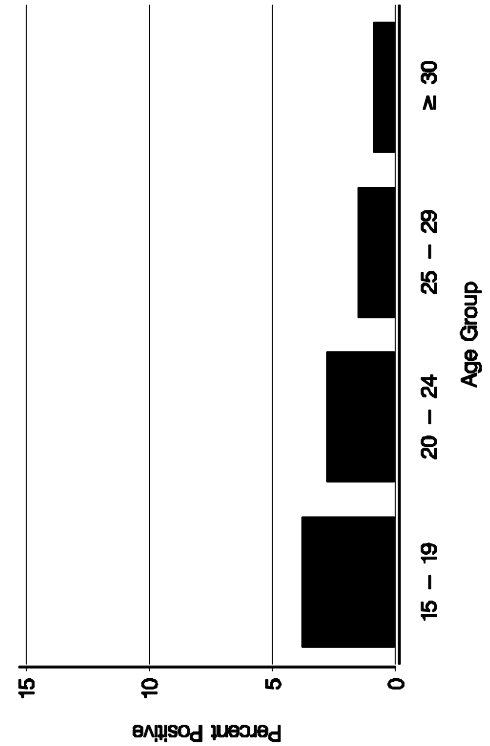


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	4,690	3.2
STD	1	1,909	12.5
Juvenile Detention	1	109	25.7
Other	1	591	12.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



San Francisco, CA – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2006

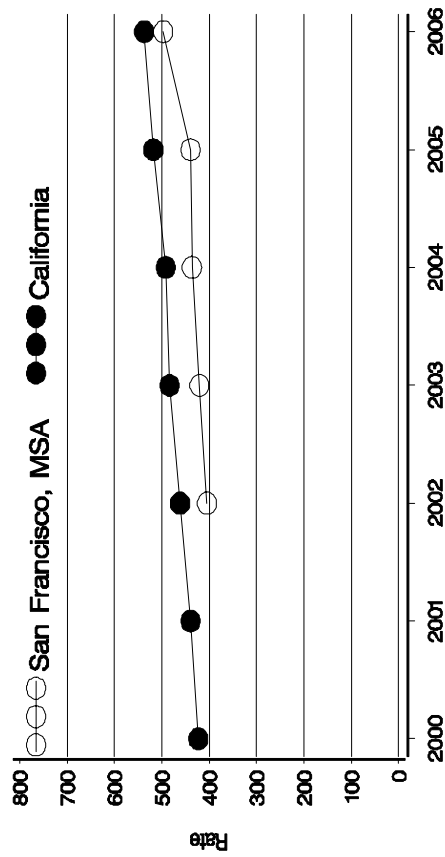


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997–2006

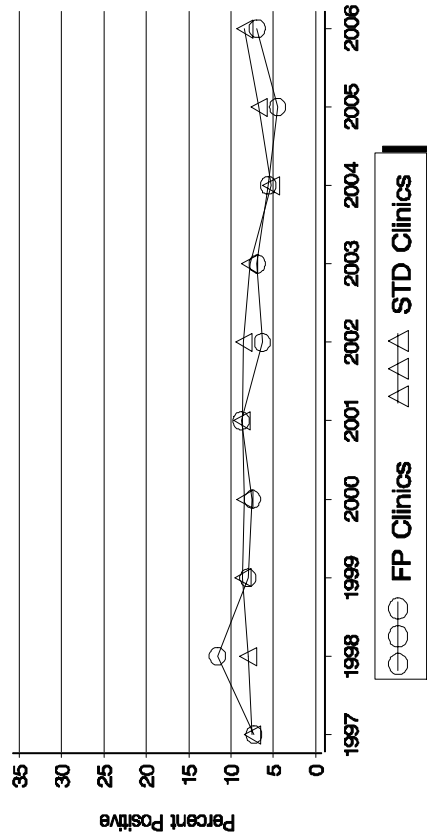
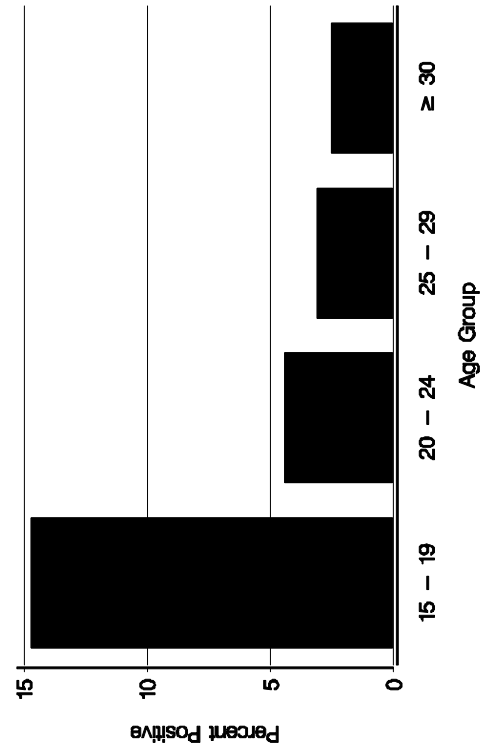


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	7	1,036	6.9
STD	1	1,457	8.4
Adult Corrections	2	544	9.6
Juvenile Detention	1	324	15.7
Other	5	2,042	4.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Seattle, WA – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

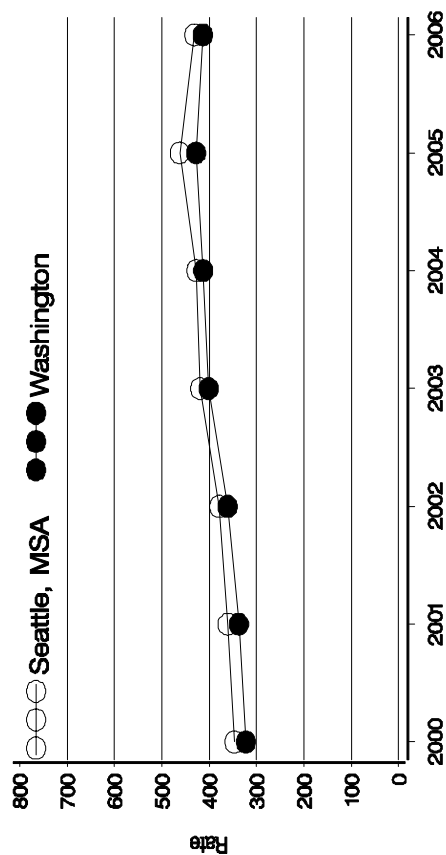


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

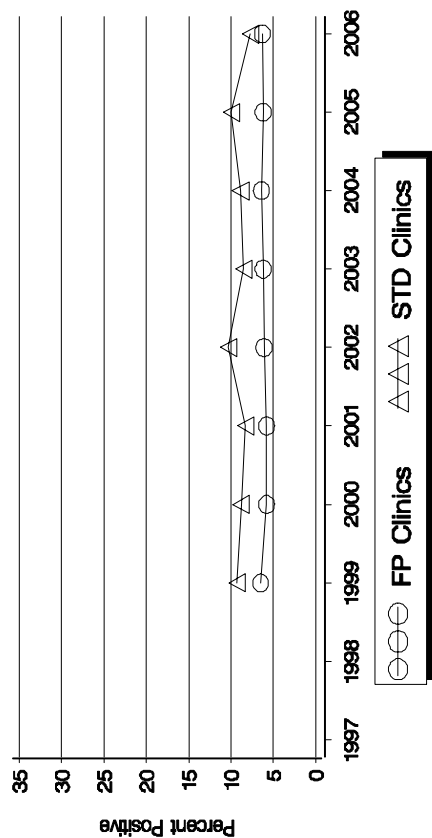
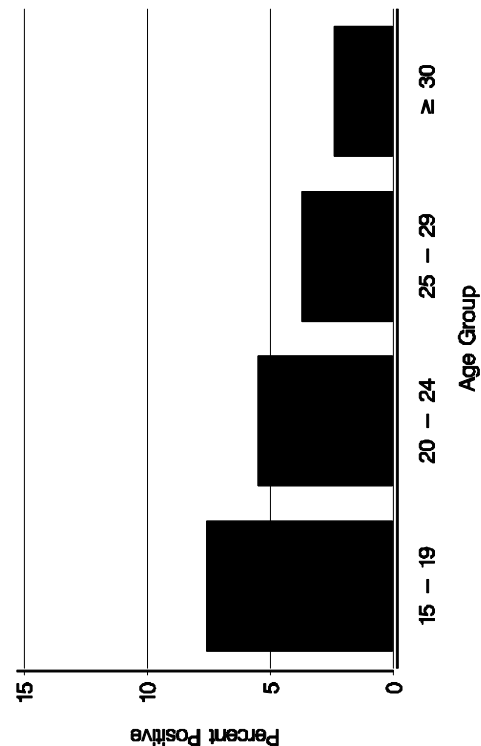


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	17	10,689	6.3
STD	1	809	7.7
Other	15	5,571	5.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



St Louis, MO – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

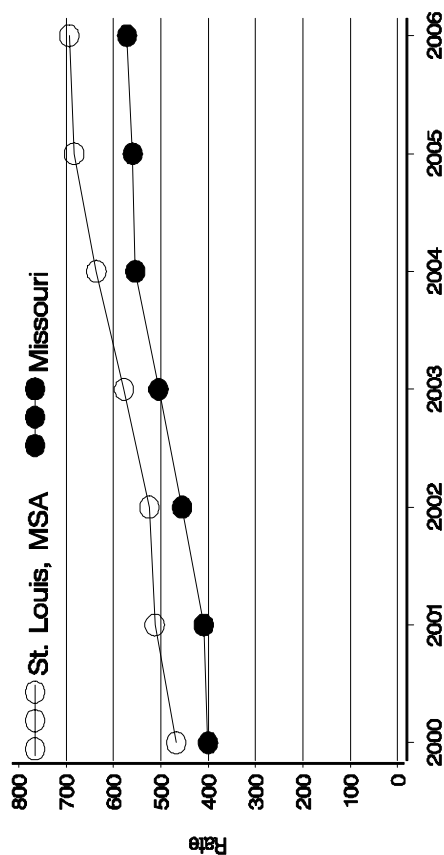


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

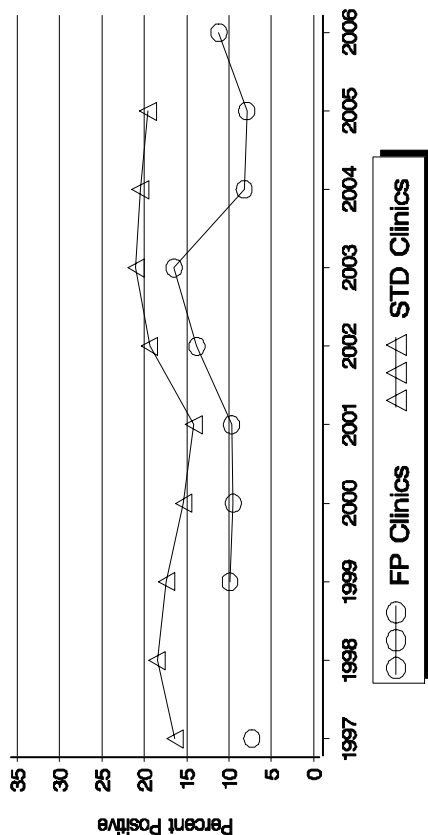
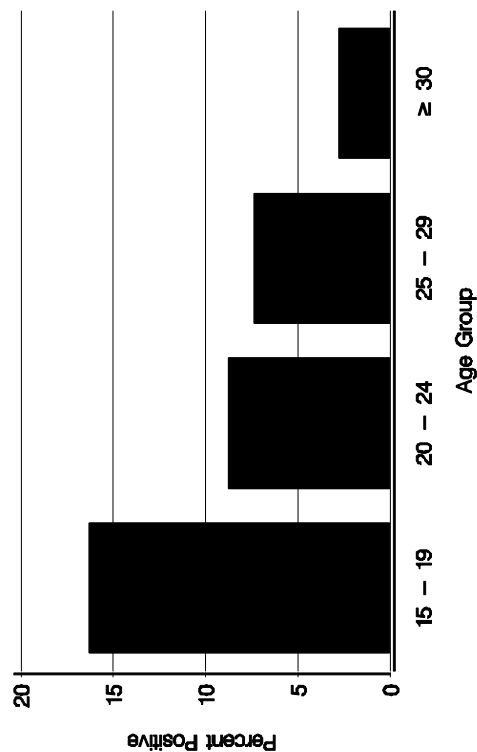


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	2,414	11.2
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	6	3,147	14.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Washington, DC – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1997 – 2006

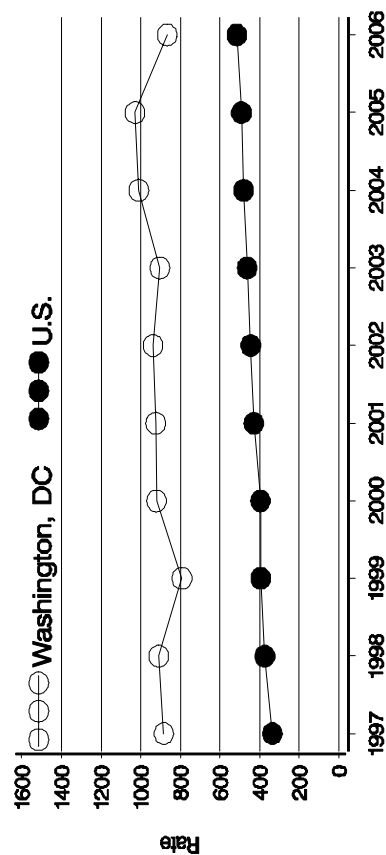


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

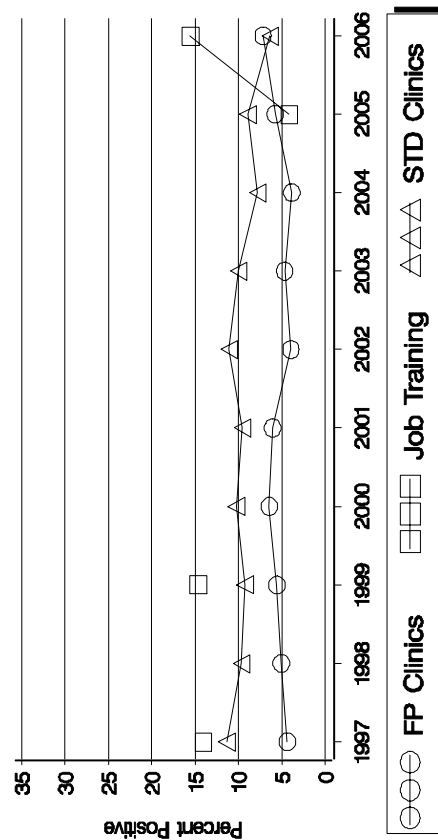
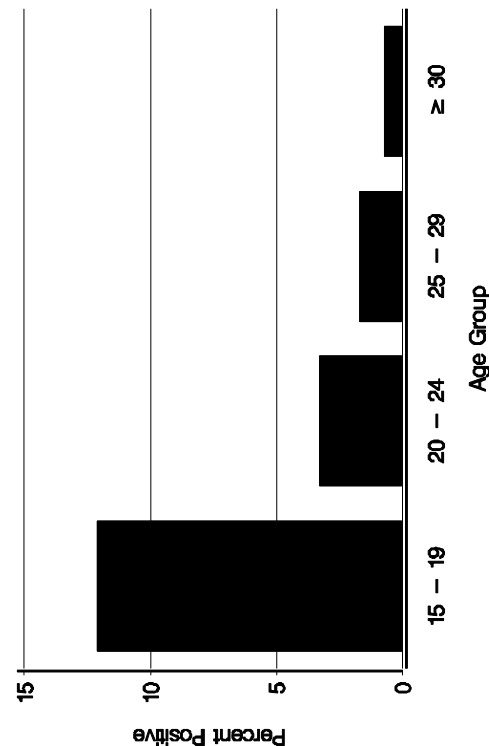


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	2	709	7.2
STD	2	1,647	6.4
Other	4	1,867	4.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Wichita, KS – 2006

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 – 2006

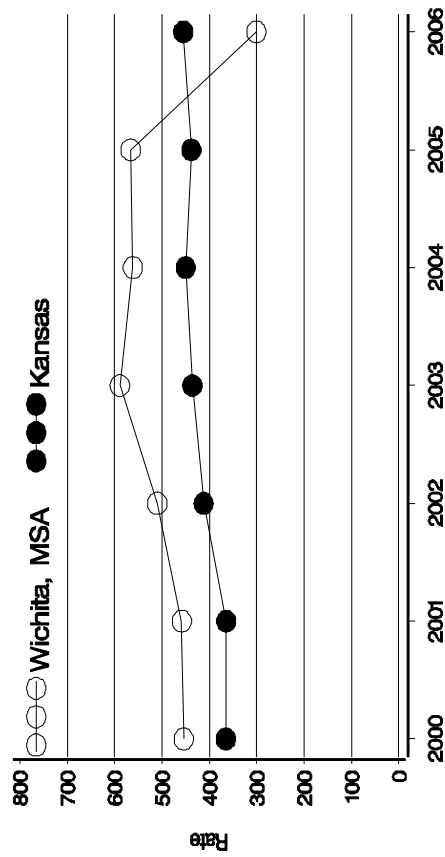


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1997 – 2006

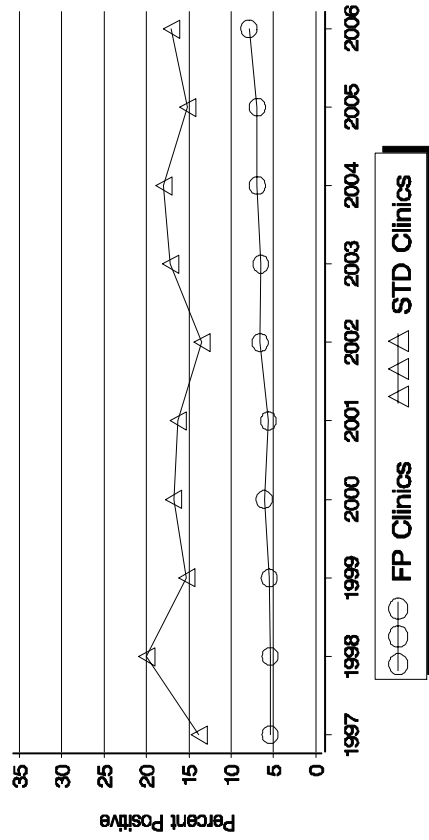
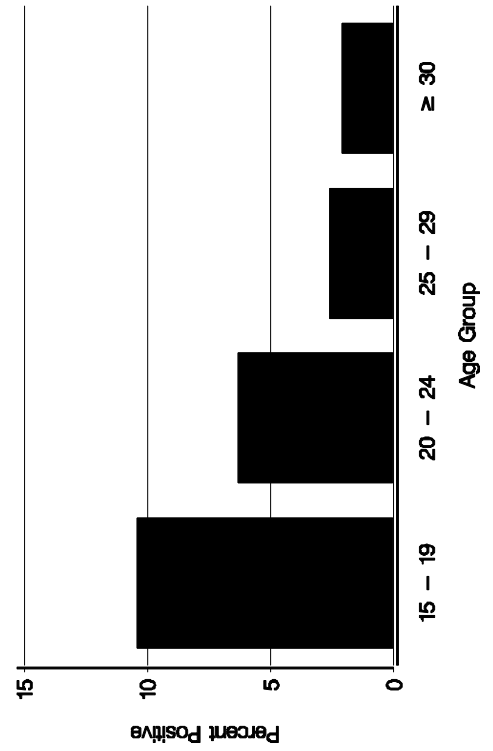


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2006

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	2,062	7.9
STD	2	520	17.1
Prenatal	2	461	9.1
Other	1	51	9.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2006



Infertility Prevention Program Regional Coordinators, Data Managers, and Regional Websites

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of Infertility Prevention Program regional coordinators and data managers to this report. The persons listed were in the positions shown as of November 1, 2007.

Region	Regional Coordinator	Regional Data Manager	Website
I	Jennifer Kawatu Kim Watson	Kim Watson	http://www.ipp.jsi.com
II	Dawn Middleton Kelly Opdyke	Karl Labes	http://www.cicatelli.org/IPP/
III	Mark Miller	Catherine Wright Deb Barron	http://www.region3ipp.org
IV	Adelbert James	Adelbert James	http://www.gynob.emory.edu rtc/ chlamydia_description.cfm
V	Shana Cash Karen Sherman	Steve Holmes Charlie Rabins	http://www.hcet.org/rvip/rvip.htm
VI	Florastine Mack	David Fine	http://www.centerforhealthtraining.org/ipp/ip_06.html
VII	Karla Johnson Colleen Bornmueller	Wanda Bassett	http://www.devsys.org/html/ipp/index.html
VIII	Yvonne Hamby Ann Loeffler	Yvonne Hamby	http://www.region8ipp.com
IX	Pat Blackburn	David Herzstein Couch	http://www.centerforhealthtraining.org/ipp/ip_09.html
X	Wendy Nakatsukasa-Ono	David Fine	http://www.centerforhealthtraining.org/ipp/ip_10.html